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The business department of THE JOURNAL is on another page.

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Promotions.

By John D. Prince, Ph. D., Agent of Massachusetts State Board of Education.

How to meet the individual needs of pupils, and at the same time retain the beneficial features of class instruction is indeed an important and difficult question. Until recently the custom of making promotions *only* at stated times prevailed, and frequently these depended wholly upon the results of examinations. Perhaps such a course is still followed in some dark corners, but probably few superintendents or teachers will now be found who do not say that it is their intention, whatever their practice may be, to make individual promotions as often as practicable. The fact that such promotions are made five times as often by some teachers as by others, shows how elastic the term "practicable" may be. Whatever mistake our teachers may make in this regard, we can congratulate ourselves that the practice of departing from the "block system" of promotions is much more frequent in America than in Europe. And yet, the departure consists quite as frequently in "keeping back" pupils from the regular ranks as in putting them forward.

In an interesting investigation made under the direction of the New England Association of School Superintendents five years ago it was found that in 38 cities and towns having a nine years' course, only 35 per cent. of the graduates completed the course in nine years, 28 per cent. of them completing the course in less than nine years, and 37 per cent. requiring more than that time. In 17 cities and towns having an eight years' course, only 10 per cent. of the graduates completed the course in less than the prescribed time, while 53 per cent. of them were nine, ten, and eleven years in completing the course. The high average age of the graduates of grammar schools was noticeable in this investigation, many cities reporting an average of more than 15 years. In one city more than one-fifth of the pupils were over sixteen years old at the date of graduation. In another city the difference of ages in the graduating class was reported to be over seven years. Well may the committee which reported these facts say, "If the pupils 16 years of age are kept at work term after term upon those subjects that are prescribed for the average pupil 10 years of age, there is cause for complaint."

This was the condition of affairs five years ago. Recent investigations have disclosed the fact that although the above named faults may not be as extensive now as they were, yet there is still great occasion for complaint, so far at least as concerns the keeping of older pupils too long in the lower grades. This may be due to badly constructed courses of studies, poor teaching, wrong standards or methods of promotion, or failure on the part of superintendents and teachers to attend systematically and persistently to the correct placing in grades of individual pupils at all times of the year. It must be confessed that any plan of individual promotions is difficult to carry out where the intervals between classes are as great as they generally are. To meet this point of difficulty, and at the same time adjust the work to the needs of pupils in classes, three plans of promotions are now being tried in some cities and towns of Massachusetts, which are worthy of careful study. Of these I will speak in another article.

Superintendents and Supervisors.

As seen by the Supervised.

I. IN CHICAGO.

We who have taught long enough to draw a pension, if we so desired, have seen many and great changes since the days when Mr. Pickard, with one assistant superintendent, visited every teacher once a month until now, when Mr. Lane, with six or seven assistants, is so seldom seen that the children do not know him by sight.

When Mr. Pickard was at the head of affairs we felt we were doing all that could possibly be expected of us if we kept the children quiet and in good order. Deep was the woe and sincere the sympathy a teacher received from her companions if "Johnnie" had whispered while Mr. Pickard was there. Each one felt that perhaps next time her "Johnnie" might disgrace her, and a "fellow feeling" made her "wondrous kind." I do not remember that a failure in a recitation had any effect upon our spirits. If it had, it left no impression. We all loved Mr. Pickard. He generally had something to say which buoyed us up so that after his visit we could do twice the amount of work.

Then came the reign of the successor who had been his assistant, Mr. Doty. He deluged us with documents to such an extent that some one sarcastically remarked that "nowadays we are hired to keep books; the teaching is thrown in." His ideal of a perfect school-room was one in which the pupils never glanced up if the door opened; consequently, all our

efforts were directed toward subduing the natural curiosity of sixty active children to such an extent that even a cannon ball bursting into the room would cause not the quiver of an eyelid.

To attain this "Vere-de-Vere" repose we used to hurl ourselves into each other's rooms and note the effect. "Observation" was also a hobby of his, and how tired we were of being told to teach children to see everything in a window at "a glance;" to add long columns of figures at "a glance." Indeed, a "glance" seemed to be the allotted time for everything. Every one ridiculed his methods then, but "observation" on modified lines is a strong feature of our school life to-day. We sometimes give too many "glances" to objects not worth the time or trouble.

Whatever his faults, and he had many, he deserves the thanks of all teachers for the reforms he made in the method of keeping our school records. The end of the month, in spite of the consolation of pay day, was looked forward to with dread. The trials of a bookkeeper in a large establishment, when he couldn't strike a balance, were nothing to ours. No amount of precaution seemed to be able to save us from mistake, and we added and checked, and sometimes wept, until a balance between a class book and diary was struck. Mr. Doty did away with all that, and the end of the month is now a season of unalloyed bliss. We had day books with good and wise laws written above. One I remember distinctly: "As the teacher, so the school." This was very encouraging on the days when each pupil acted as if taken possession of by evil spirits. I used to wonder dismally if that saying was true, and ponder deeply why it was, when I was always the same, that sometimes the children were so good and sometimes so bad.

After Mr. Doty's stormy reign of a couple of years in came Mr. Howland, the exponent of peace and loving kindness. No matter what crimes Johnnie was guilty of, he must never be spoken to unkindly. Johnnie, being a bright boy, perhaps, intuitively recognizing the fact that the teacher's smile must never fade, indulged in mischief to the top of his bent. She knew a few decisive words uttered in a voice from which all the loving kindness had flown would have settled Johnnie's exuberant spirits and given the other pupils a chance to get the benefit of her instruction, besides tending to make him a more useful member of the community; but no; if her smile should leave her for a few minutes she ran the risk of being caught, and losing her professional reputation; like the man in the Mikado, she "boiled within," and smiled and smiled. Apropos of this unfailing kindness to both saint and sinner, they tell of Mr. Howland visiting a room and finding the teacher remonstrating with a boy upon whom her words seemed to have no effect. He laid a kind hand paternally upon the boy's shoulder and said a few soothing words, calculated to bring the most hardened to a sense of his shortcomings; but the best laid plans we know fail. The boy jerked himself away with a, "What the h— business is it of yours?" Mr. Howland didn't stop to explain, but left the room expeditiously. The teacher retired to the dressing-room, where she gave way to mirth, not loud, but deep, which made her feel ten years younger.

Mr. Howland's was an extremely gentle reign, for the children; but if one must err it is better to err on the side of gentleness. His sympathy did not extend to the teachers, although it is said by those who knew him best that his gruff exterior covered a very gentle heart. He had the reputation of enjoying a caustic reply, but the teacher whose tongue was not cleaving to the roof of her mouth in his presence was the exception. One teacher, however, got the best of him. He opened a drawer and, finding everything topsy-turvy, remarked: "You are not a very good housekeeper." She turned, with a pleasant smile, and asked: "Are you looking for a housekeeper, Mr. Howland?" He departed, with a grim smile, which might have meant anything.

She felt very uneasy as she faced a bread-and-butterless future, owing to her smartness, and repented her little pleasantry in sackcloth and ashes until the principal (a woman—a man very seldom repeats a compliment to a teacher) told her Mr. Howland thought her "bright."

Mr. Lane, beloved principal of the Franklin school, handsome, kind, courteous, we know little or nothing of his peculiarities. A rumor to the effect that he liked plants in a school-room circulated around the city, and in very short order every room was blooming or going to bloom. We have lost sight of the superintendent. All our energies are directed toward living up to the assistant superintendent's ideas. Miss Hartney, who rose from the ranks, introduced the decorative idea; sash curtains, colored chalk, etc. At least she commended it, and it became the fashion. Some day some superintendent will say it is "nonsense," and the following week that one little word will have developed into a bitter attack on decoration, and then in a jiffy bare rooms. We are what the superintendent makes us, and no mistake. Miss Hartney's fad was getting children to talk. In her district each teacher devoted every minute she could spare and a great many she couldn't to carrying on conversations with the pupils. The good of this was, to a certain extent, counteracted by the fact that the best talkers were not by any means the brightest pupils. One teacher was very highly praised for the ability of her pupils in that line. An anxious would-be follower asked her how she did it. Being honest, rather than diplomatic, she told that the whole conversation during the visit of the assistant superintendent had been carried on by four pupils; and that two of the four were the only ones in the room who were not to be recommended for promotion. The really bright pupils were quite capable of holding their own, but these four held full sway in the only field upon which they were at home. Quite proper, to be sure, but rather unstable foundation to have a reputation built upon.

Mrs. Young was one of the teachers in the Chicago normal school. If the "new woman" had been as important a factor in those days as she is now we should have known how to classify her; as it was, "she moved in a mysterious way" to us. She seldom deigned to recognize us upon the street, and carried her books under her arm. We might have forgiven the first, but not the latter. We had a most profound respect and wholesome awe of any one who could teach geometry, and tell the time by the stars. I think

some of us credited her queer actions to her unusual cleverness. She had been the head of the school of practice, and the stories told of the failures of the pupil teachers under her were enough to raise our hair. We thanked our stars that we came in under a milder rule.

The right way was so easy for her that she had no toleration for anything but perfection.

She was made principal of a large school, which was very successful; afterward, assistant superintendent. No doubts have ever been expressed of her fitness for the position, which is a compliment not paid to many of the superintendents, I can assure you. So many of us could do so much better, you know. Years have improved, modified, softened Mrs. Young; in appearance, certainly, and, apparently, in character. It is hard to see in the white-haired woman, with the brilliant black eyes and merry smile, the severe-looking, manly schoolma'am of twenty years ago. To be sure, some of her teachers say she always wants them to say, "Yes, sir," to her, but I think that must be because of her strength of character. Her lectures are largely attended, not from duty, but from pleasure. She is a fascinating speaker, knows her subject thoroughly, and always gives us something to carry away. Her deeds and words are at variance, however. She says a superintendent does not enter a room to criticize, and yet one teacher, whose reputation for good work is assured, says: "Mrs. Young generally manages to say something before she leaves which makes one feel like a fool;" which we all know isn't an agreeable sensation. Another one remarked that she lowered the temperature when she entered. She herself deploras her "unfortunate manner;" but why should any one with such a charming personality outside of a school-room congeal the blood in the teacher's and children's veins when she enters the door? The teachers feel proud of her and recognize her supremacy among the other members of the force, but—

Chicago, Ill.

Eleanor Jerrold.

(To be continued.)

Warming and Ventilation.

A PLAN FOR A MODERN SECONDARY SCHOOL.

A writer in "Education, Secondary and Technical" presents some very practical suggestions concerning building plans of secondary schools, paying particular attention to the important problem of ventilating laboratories. He says that hot-water pipes seem to give the best results. If open fireplaces also can be provided, so much the better. The hot-water pipes should be painted over with lampblack, which is one of the best radiating substances known.

What are the principles to be observed in the ventilation of buildings? They are well known, for coal mines always and chemical laboratories often are efficiently ventilated. The principle on which this done should be adopted for every room in a school. What is it? Keep a stream of air slowly passing through the room. This is done in a coal mine, by forcing fresh air down a main shaft, providing a carefully arranged system of flues, guiding it at all bifurcations into its proper channel, and exhausting up another shaft. Practically this is the system adopted in properly ventilated chemical laboratories.

In his book on "Chemical Analysis" Professor Clowes, of Nottingham, gives the results obtained from investigations as to the condition of the air in various situations near his

laboratory, and I quote a few of his figures, which, as he says, "serve to indicate the varying degrees of efficiency attained in the ventilation."

In the college grounds 100,000 cubic feet of air contained 43 cubic feet of carbonic acid gas.

These results give the relative volumes of carbonic acid gas present in the air, viz:

In the college grounds	43 parts in 100,000
In the chemical laboratory.....	69 " 100,000
In the masonic hall.....	179 " 100,000
In a private sitting room.....	284 " 100,000
In the committee room.....	418 " 100,000

In reply to a letter of inquiry, Professor Clowes kindly wrote as follows: "Our chemical laboratory is ventilated by the upcast of a tall boiler chimney. This is a chimney within a chimney, and we have the interspace for use as an upcast. This draws air from near the roof, and also from the draft suction arrangements on each bench and in connection with the fume closets. The inlet is through gratings round the skirting board, arrangements being made for heating this inlet air in winter by hot-water pipes. The committee room was an old one, probably ventilated only by means of a chimney and other fireplace."

The double chimney is an iron pipe inside a brick chimney. The iron pipe forms the smoke flue of a fire; and into the space around this are conducted flues from the room to be ventilated. This system, or some such system, is practicable in every good school laboratory.

For a general system, however, applicable to an extensive building, mechanical methods of supply seem requisite. It is estimated that each person should be supplied with about 700 cubic feet of fresh air per hour in an ordinary class room. I suggest what appears an effective and a possible scheme for class-rooms and hall. Along each side of and close to each main wall of the central hall runs underground a large flue, say about five feet high and two feet broad. These four main flues open into a chamber under the mechanics room, into which air is forced by fans. The four apertures that lead from this chamber to the flues have sliding doors, by opening and shutting which the air can be directed along any or all of the supply flues at pleasure. Two flues serve the hall; each line of class-rooms is served by a separate flue. Ordinarily only two of these flues would be in use.

Fresh air would thus be admitted along the bottom of the inside wall of each class-room, the size of the apertures in each class room being regulated according to the effective pressure of that point, which would of course fall off as the distance from the pressure chamber increased. These apertures should be made of such a form that the boys could not easily stuff them up with rubbish, and the whole system of flues must be capable of being easily got at, in order that it may be kept rigorously clean.

The means of exit for the vitiated air are vertical flues placed between the windows on the outside walls of the class rooms. The slight increase of pressure inside the class rooms caused by the action of the fan is generally sufficient in moderately calm weather to maintain the action of the exhaust flues. They might with advantage open into a horizontal flue in the roof, which might lead the air into an up-cast shaft.

The use of exhaust fans, as well as supply fans, necessitates troublesome arrangements for ensuring that the rate of exhaust is exactly the same as the rate of supply, so that it is generally preferable to apply heat rather than mechanical power to maintain the required draught up the up-cast shaft.

In winter time the air supplied to the rooms would require to be warmed. This might be done by causing it to pass through a stack of hot-water pipes placed in the fan chamber, by contact with the hot-water mains, which would, of course, run along the large horizontal air flues, and by its passing into each class room through the hot-water radiators placed in each room.

In one school the heating and ventilating are effected by means of the same air. A system of flues exists, and air is forced into them by fans, but before entering the flues the air passes through tubes kept at a very high temperature, and thus enters the rooms quite hot.

This apparatus is very sensitive, and much quicker in its action than a system of hot-water pipes, but air that has been passed over a very hot metallic surface is not good to breathe. As to ventilation, the idea of cost need not stand greatly in the way.

Reduce the cubical content of the building by five per cent., and spend the money thus gained on ventilating it. Rooms in which the air is changed three-times per hour need not be so lofty as rooms where no provision is made for ventilation. The cost is not great when the ventilating flues and shafts are designed with the building instead of being afterwards put in, but great or small, the necessary expense should be faced.

School Law.

In this department THE SCHOOL JOURNAL publishes monthly abstracts of important legal decisions on questions of special interest to schools and school officers.

Recent Legal Decisions.

Digests by R. D. Fisher.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS—SCHOOL FUND—PAYMENT RESTRAINED—DISMISSAL OF TEACHERS—APPEAL—MANDAMUS.

1. *Held*, that the state superintendent of public instruction may, under his power to withhold from a district its share of the public school money of the state for wilfully disobeying his decision (Laws 1894, chap. 556, sec. 13), restrain the payment of money in the custody of the supervisor to the trustee of a district which refuses to comply with his decision that it should carry out its contract with a teacher.

2. Mandamus will not lie to compel a supervisor to pay to a school district its share of the public school money where he has been restrained from paying it by the superintendent of public instruction, who had entertained an appeal by a teacher from the action of the trustee of the district in refusing to permit her to fulfil her contract with it. (Laws 1894, chap. 556.) Writ denied.

People Ex rel Bowers vs. Allen, Supervisor, N. Y. S. C., Feb., 1897.

NOTE.—The history of this litigation is remarkable for the wilful persistence with which the school district in question defied the superintendent of public instruction, and disobeyed his decision. Miss C. was employed by the trustee of the district as a teacher in 1893, but was prevented from retaining her position for the spring term of 1894 by the trustee, who insisted the contract of hiring was terminable at his election, and he was dissatisfied with her conduct of the school. An appeal was taken by her to the superintendent of public instruction, and a trial had before that officer.

Two questions came before the superintendent: (1) The terms of the contract; (2) whether the trustee was justified in discharging the teacher, providing her work was unsatisfactory. A decision was rendered by the superintendent favorable to Miss C., on both questions, and directing the trustee of the school district to pay Miss C. her salary for the spring term. The trustee declined to comply with this order, and in proceedings therefore was removed from office. His successor was chosen, and, upon refusal to obey, was also removed, and a trustee of the district appointed by the school commissioner was again removed for a like cause. The present superintendent required a special meeting of the tax-payers of the school district to be called, directing them to vote to pay this teacher, but instead they voted adversely to the payment. Hence, the supervisor was enjoined by the court on an order of the superintendent from paying over to the trustee the money due the teacher, and sustains the superintendent in all his acts by ordering a final judgment denying the application for mandamus.

SCHOOL DISTRICT—POWER OF DIRECTORS—CREATION—JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURT.

A Tennessee court declared the action of the school directors in dividing a school district into three school districts null and void. It also decided against the action of the county court in consolidating into one two of the districts which had illegally divided.

Held, 1. Although the act of the directors of a school district in creating new districts out of its territory was valid, the county court could not make a new district out of one or more of such sub-divisions, under Laws of 1891, c. 166, authorizing county courts to create new districts whenever necessary, and to change the lines between existing districts.

2. That directors of school districts may, within the limits defined by law, locate and build school-houses, and the court will not control the *bona fide* exercise of such power.

3. That where the county court appointed a committee to report as to the consolidation of sub-divisions of a school district, which were then treated as independent districts, and adopted the report of the committee in favor thereof, no further order creating the new district was necessary.

4. That no recovery for the value of the Thomas school-house, or damage for its removal can be had, because the complainants cannot set up any such right in themselves; that this being a property right of the fourteenth school district, nobody but said district, or the directors thereof, can bring such suit.

State Ex rel, Roberts et al. vs. Watson et al. Tenn. S. C. May 3, 1896.

INCORPORATED TOWNS—SCHOOL PURPOSES ONLY.

1. Sayles' Rev. Civ. St., authorizes towns "not desiring to incorporate for municipal purposes" to incorporate for school purposes only. The "emergency clause" of the act recites that "many unincorporated towns desire to incorporate for school purposes only." And said statute further provides for exclusive control by incorporated towns of schools within



H. L. GETZ, Marshalltown, Iowa.

President Department of School Administration, N. E. A.

their limits. *Held*, that territory embracing an incorporated town cannot be incorporated for school purposes only.

State Ex rel vs. Wofford et al. S. C. of Tex., Mch. 29, 1897.

COLORED SCHOOL TRUSTEES—ELECTION—TERM OF OFFICE.

1. Laws 23d Legislature p. 196, sec. 50, provides for the election of three school trustees—one for one year, and two for two years each; the term to be determined between them by lot, after election. Sec. 58 provided for the election of colored trustees if the colored schools were put under separate management, Laws 24 Legislature p. 29, amending sec. 58, provides for the election in all cases of three colored trustees at the same time as the white trustees, but does not provide for the divisions of their terms. *Held*, that the terms of such colored trustees should be determined by lot, as prescribed by section 50.

2. The term of a colored trustee drawing a lot entitling him to a two-year term is not affected by the fact that before the election the superintendent of public instruction issued an order that the colored trustees should be elected, two for one year and one for two years, and that such colored trustee accordingly received a commission for one year, and became a candidate for re-election at the expiration thereof.

Brown et al. vs. Aakes Tex. S. C., April 8, 1897.

Compulsory Alcoholic Instruction.

Illinois has a law providing for the instruction of public school pupils in the effects of alcoholic drinks upon the human system. A similar law was passed in New York several years since, in spite of the strenuous opposition of many of the leading educators of that state, who object to it, on the ground that its enforcement takes up time which should be devoted to those branches of learning for which the schools were established. In Illinois this law has not been carried out in a manner satisfactory to its friends, and a bill is pending before the state legislature to secure its enforcement, making it the duty of teachers to give the required instruction, with penalties prescribed for neglect in this regard.

Health Requirement for Teachers.

Berkeley, Cal.—The board has sent forth a decree that hereafter one of the qualifications for a position as teacher in the public schools must be good health. Especially those troubled with dyspepsia are to be rejected, on the ground that such people are incapable of maintaining proper equability of temper.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Among the bills pending in the present legislature is one introduced by Senator Vaughan, authorizing school directors to establish and maintain from the public treasury free kindergartens for children between the ages of 3 and 6 residing in their districts.

Buena Vista, Col.—The school board has passed a resolution prohibiting teachers in its employ from taking an aggressive part in school elections under penalty of dismissal, on the ground that active participation in these contests on the part of teachers may occasion ill-feeling between parents and teachers to the detriment of pupils' progress.

Pensions.

In this department of *The School Journal* are printed series of letters describing plans for the pensioning of teachers. Correspondence is invited. Address all letters to Editorial Rooms of *The School Journal*, 61 East 9th Street, New York. Articles have been published describing the plan for pensioning teachers followed in the following states and cities: States of Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; Minneapolis, and St. Paul, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa., Providence, R. I., Washington, D. C., Buffalo, N. Y., Baltimore, Md., etc.

Rhode Island Teachers' Retirement Fund.

Providence, R. I.—A bill for a teachers' retirement fund in Rhode Island was passed at the recent session of the general assembly without opposition.

The provisions of the bill are substantially as follows:

The school committee of the city of Providence shall have power to establish what shall be known as the Public School Teachers' Retirement Fund, which fund shall be administered by the board of trustees hereinafter provided for. Said fund shall consist of

First. All moneys received from donations, legacies, gifts, bequests or otherwise, for or on account of said fund.

Second. The school committee shall on and after October 1st reserve monthly and turn over to said fund 1 per cent. of the salaries paid each month to teachers who shall, prior to that date, elect to come under the provisions of this act; and the school committee shall also reserve monthly and turn into said fund, one per cent. of the salaries paid each month to all teachers appointed after—provided that no teacher shall be assessed for more than 1 per cent. of \$1200 per annum.

Third. All interest or income derived from the above moneys.

The president or chairman of the school committee together with three members chosen by said committee, the superintendent of schools, the city treasurer of the city of Providence, who shall be ex-officio the treasurer of said fund, and three representatives to be elected annually by those teachers of the public schools who contribute to the support of this fund in accordance with section 1 of this act, shall form a board of trustees, who shall have charge of and administer said fund, and said board of trustees shall have power to invest and reinvest the same as shall be deemed by them most beneficial to said fund, and shall have power to make payment of said fund of annuities granted in pursuance of this act; and shall from time to time make and establish such rules and regulations for the administration of said fund as they shall deem best.

The board of trustees shall have power to pay a retiring teacher an amount equal to one-half of the salary of such teacher at the time of resignation, but in no case to exceed six hundred dollars in any one year, upon the following conditions:

First. Where such retiring female teacher has taught for not less than thirty years in the public schools, and where such retiring male teacher has taught for not less than thirty-five years in the public schools, twenty years of which shall have been in the public schools of Providence immediately preceding the date of retirement from said schools, and who has contributed annually for at least five years to the support of this fund in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Second. When such retiring teacher, though having taught less than thirty or thirty-five years, has become mentally or physically incapacitated from teaching, provided that such teacher has taught for a period not less than ten years immediately preceding the date of such retirement in the public schools of the city of Providence, from the service of which such teacher retires, and provided further that the annuity shall cease when such incapacity ceases.

In case the fund should be insufficient to pay the annuities provided for in section three of this act, the board of trustees shall have power to reduce the same by making an equitable distribution among the teachers who may be entitled

to annuities under the provision of this act. This act takes effect from and after its passage.

San Francisco, Cal.—The legislature has passed a law organizing a compulsory pension association to include all teachers in San Francisco. Each teacher in the city will be obliged to contribute one dollar a month, and these monthly contributions will be increased by a fine for absence. One-twentieth of the month's salary is deducted for each day's absence. Twenty-five per cent. of all receipts is to be placed in reserve fund till the total receipts amount to \$50,000.

After thirty years service teachers may retire with a guaranteed annuity of \$600. Teachers who have already served the city several years may count these years as part of the necessary thirty, by paying twelve dollars for each year of their service. Teachers who may become disabled before they have taught thirty years may receive such a portion of the annuity as their term of service bears to thirty years. Teachers outside the city may join the association.

Teachers' Pensions.

The limitation of pensions to such departments of the public service as are actually dangerous to life and limb because of physical violence is the crudest form in which the idea of pensions has ever existed. Its restrictions savor of that stern policy of non-interference on the part of the state which so long embarrassed all efforts to soften the rigor of the poor laws, and to ameliorate the conditions of inmates of asylums and penal institutions. But as society has developed, the relations of the state to the individuals who constitute it have been softened, and the principle of injury through violence as the only basis of pensions has been superseded in the broader humanitarianism of our times. Pensions to judicial officers, as in some states, do not proceed upon that harsh principle, nor does the national gratitude that provides for the soldier's widow and orphans. They proceed rather upon other principles, and it is to these and not to the primitive rule that we appeal. But injuries are incurred in the line of school duty. An entire breaking down of health not infrequently occurs. After twenty or thirty, or more years of poorly paid service the teacher has given more than an equivalent and has earned a pension. Herein lies a difference: A pensioned soldier, policeman, or fireman may have been disabled before rendering actual service. He is pensioned, not for what he has done, but because of his noble will to do, and because of the injury incurred in his attempt to do it.

"A woman who adopts teaching as her life work is practically debarred from marriage under peril of losing her position. Denied her right to fulfil her destiny by this unpleasant alternative, with earnings insufficient to enable her to accumulate anything for her future maintenance, what shall she do in that dismal to-morrow that must find her aged, penniless, and childless? Her married sisters have grown-up sons and daughters 'to be leant on and walked with,' but she is alone and poor. Since the public demands celibacy of its female teachers, and not of its male teachers, and the former are deprived of the natural protectors that insure other women and men against neglect in their old age, the public should make it up to women teachers in pensions or higher salaries; higher even than are paid to men, in order that these single women may themselves provide for their lonely old age. This view is not so absurd as custom misleads people to think. German writers express surprise at the numerical disparity between male and female teachers in American schools, but note that the states having a preponderance of male teachers are not those which have the most effective educational system. They cite Arkansas, with 68.5 per cent. of male teachers, as being far behind Massachusetts, with 90.91 per cent. of female teachers. Dr. Schlee accepts as a general truth that 'the further the American school system develops the more the female teachers predominate.' President Warren of Boston university, remarks: 'If this be true it may quite possibly have a sociological and pedagogical significance not yet generally recognized.'—From 'Teachers' Pensions—the Story of a Women's Campaign,' by Elizabeth A. Allen, in June 'Review of Reviews.'"

School Equipment.

Under this head are given practical suggestions concerning aids to teaching and arrangement of school libraries, and descriptions of new material for schools and colleges. It is to be understood that all notes of school supplies are inserted for purposes of information only, and no paid advertisements are admitted. School boards, superintendents, and teachers will find many valuable notes from the educational supply market, which will help them to keep up with the advances made in this important field.

Correspondence is invited. Address letters to *Editor of THE SCHOOL JOURNAL*, 61 East 9th street, New York city.

Artificial Slate.

The following preparation applied to pasteboard or celluloid will make an excellent artificial slate, says the "Scientific American": Dissolve four ounces shellac in one quart alcohol; add lampblack, 6 drachms; ultramarine blue, 1 drachm; pumice stone, powdered, 3 ounces; rottenstone, powdered, 2 ounces. Have the board dry and free from grease. Sodium silicate, diluted with water and colored with lamp black, suspended in a little of the silicate, makes an excellent slating.

The Aplanatic Magnifier.

The Aplanatic Magnifier is composed of four lenses, which are arranged in two achromatic systems, one at each end of the tube. The curvature of these lenses, and the refracting index of the glasses of which they are composed are so calculated as to give a high power of magnification, great brilliancy of definition, and almost total absence of color. That is, the systems are as nearly achromatic as it is possible to make such glasses. Owing to the fact that special machinery has been devised for the manufacture of this lens, it is possible to furnish, for \$1.00, a lens which is the equal of a \$5.00 one. The lenses are ground in the most careful manner, and the curv-



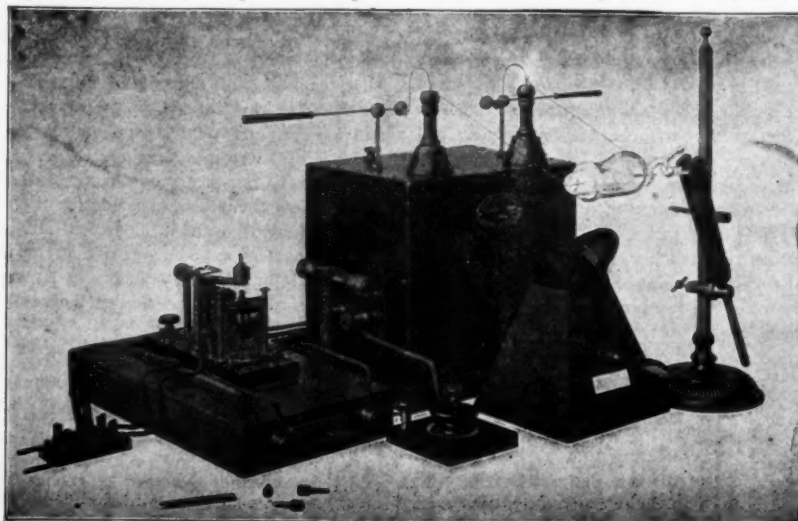
THE APLANATIC MAGNIFIER.

ature has been calculated with as much care as for an expensive lens. These lenses are not cemented together, but are held by a spring arrangement; this is an advantage over triplet lenses which are cemented, as there is no balsam to crystallize or crack. The glasses can be taken entirely apart, and cleaned, and so long as the magnifier is not broken it can be kept in order without the aid of an optician.

The manufacturers are George L. English & Co., 46 East 12th street, New York.

The Inductorium.

The Inductorium, or induction coil, is made in the same general way as ordinary induction coils, except that the plan



THE INDUCTORIUM.

of winding differs from all other coils made. The Inductorium consists of a core built of fine, iron wires, surrounded by a

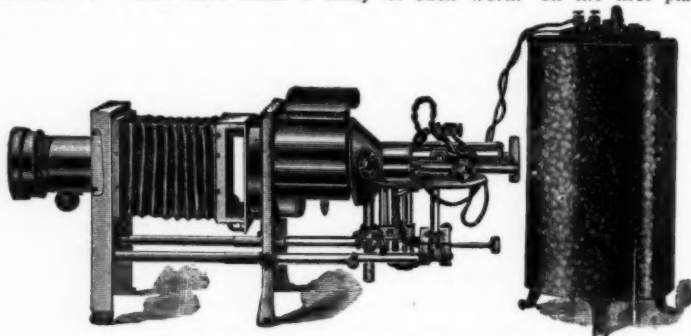
very heavy insulating tube, upon which is wound the primary coil. This is also covered by a heavy insulating tube, and the secondary is wound over this in several sections. The insulation is very heavy, and the sections are separated by heavy, hard rubber, and solid mica half an inch thick. The coil is placed in a substantial box which is made to contain oil, the oil offering the highest possible insulation, in addition to that which is placed upon the coil itself. The discharge terminals are brought up outside the box. The accessories to the coil are a condenser, a vibrating contact breaker, in which the contact is broken under water, a Crookes tube of approved design, a fluoroscope with 6x7-inch screen, together with reversing switch and wire, etc. The coil will give a constant stream of 12-inch sparks, and may be worked up to as high as 14-inch sparks without strain.

This coil can be used for the highest class of x-ray work, including the taking of radiographs through any portion of the body, and is well adapted for laboratories, hospitals, surgeons, and physicians.

Thompson's Improved School and College Lantern.

This apparatus is novel in design and construction, inasmuch as provision has been made for the use of oil lamps, lime light burners, high candle power incandescent electric lamps, and arc lamps, each interchangeable with the other.

The arc lamp, as shown in the illustration, is so constructed that the carbons are brought together at an angle of 90 degrees, the result being an increase of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. in volume of light over lamps constructed with carbons in the perpendicular form. This difference in the volume of light is particularly noticeable when using the lamps on the alternating system. The lamp is specially designed for use in connection with optical projection, and its many advantages must be apparent to those who have made a study of such work. In the first place,



IMPROVED SCHOOL AND COLLEGE LANTERN.

the upper, or horizontal carbon, when once adjusted in the optical center of the lens remains constantly in that position, thus allowing the arc to burn always at the optical center. They may be used on either the direct or alternating system of lighting, a double set of gears being provided with each lamp. Every lamp is tested for fifty amperes, or five times the usual amount of current passed, and the insulation will stand five hundred volts without injury. The metal hood which nearly surrounds the arc answers a double purpose, because it excludes all light from the room and absorbs the heat and dissipates the same to other points than the condensing lenses. Peep holes in these hoods covered with mica enable the operator to examine the arc at all times.

The slide carrier and bellows of the lantern are detachable at the point of contact with the condensing lenses, thus pro-

viding space for the introduction of the microscope and attachment, vertical attachment with lenses, water cells, etc., for chemical and physical laboratory use.

The whole apparatus is finely finished in nickel, with burnished brass trimmings, and the general construction is such that with ordinary care it should last a lifetime.

Illustrated circular and full particulars will be mailed on application, by the inventors and manufacturers, A. T. Thompson & Co., 26 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass.

Non-Flammable Wood.

An invention has been made by which wood can be rendered a perfect protection from fire. It is treated by a simple and inexpensive process, known only to the owners of the secret and the patents. A comprehensive test was recently made at Millbank, Eng., by firing two small buildings, one erected of the non-flammable wood, the other of ordinary timber. The frame and covering of both buildings were of pine and the interiors were finished with ash, oak, birch, and mahogany, the panels being left wide apart so that the interior walls formed a perfect lattice-work through which the flames might play. Both roofs were shingled in the ordinary manner. In the house built of treated timber was placed a large pine chest containing several hundred booklets bound in leather. The two houses were fired simultaneously. In twenty minutes the untreated building was a heap of ashes. The building of the untreated wood was charred in a few places, but structurally it was uninjured. The wooden box, which had been inside, was opened, and the booklets were distributed among the spectators, absolutely unharmed.

The fortunate owners of the secret and patents of this great invention are the Non-Flammable Wood Syndicate, Limited, the principal officers of which are Mr. Edwin Marshall-Fox, of New York and London; Mr. Albert Vickers, and Mr. J. W. Hughes; all gentlemen prominent in the iron and steel world.

The Crowell Physical Apparatus.

This apparatus makes possible a complete laboratory at a minimum cost. It is adapted both for qualitative and quantitative work, sufficient in kind and extent, for the needs of any secondary school.



Fig. 1.

Fig. 1 shows the cabinet, which at once provides a definite place for every piece used in the entire set, and is a working table upon which to set up the various machines constructed out of these parts. It also contains an electric battery with binding posts at E, a compression tank, from which water can be drawn through the pantry-cock, A, and air through C. The pump B. is for both air and water. D is a pressure-gauge. This arrangement renders the set usable in any room in any building without extra plumbing. It is desirable, however, when good water pressure is available, to connect with the regular water pipes. The numbers upon the drawer fronts show the pieces contained therein. Fig. 2 shows how the parts are arranged in a single drawer. The compartments are carefully lined with

felt, so that each piece is perfectly protected. The 241 different pieces stowed in this cabinet would, at first thought, seem a hopeless chaos, but the plan of numbering each piece, the place into which it fits, and the front of the drawer, since the parts are called for by number in the directions for experiments, renders the whole matter as simple as a dictionary with marginal index.

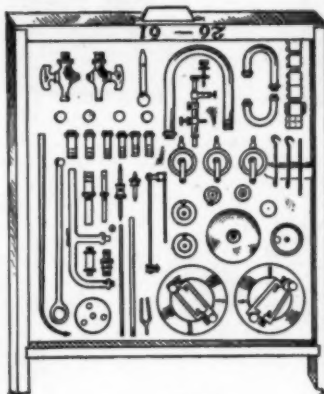


Fig. 2.

Figs. 3 to 11 show a few of the experimental machines that can be constructed from these parts. Fig. 3 is a small force-pump; fig. 4, a double-action force-pump run by a water mo-



Fig. 3.

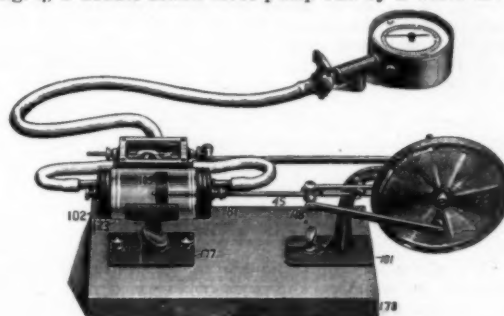


Fig. 5.

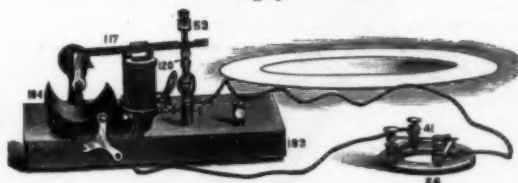


Fig. 6.

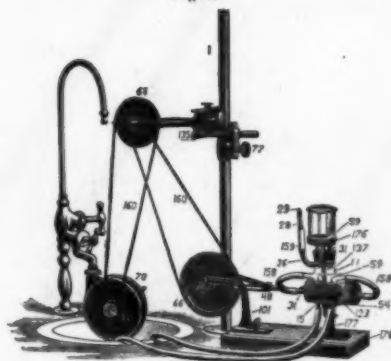
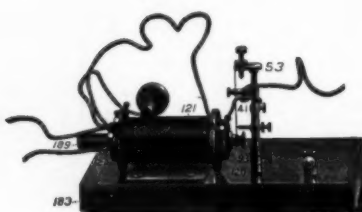
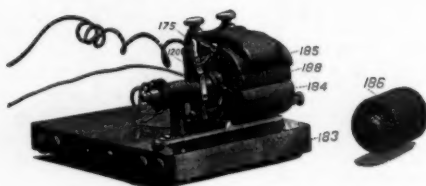
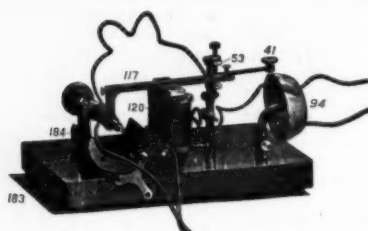
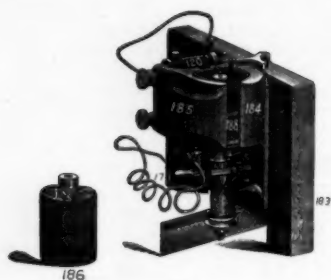


Fig. 4.

tor, with belt gearing to reduce the speed; fig. 5, a steam engine, designed to be operated by compressed air. The numbering of parts upon these figures correspond with the drawer numbers. A careful comparison will show how the same pieces occur in the different combinations.

Figs. 6 to 11 represent a set of electrical devices constructed from a comparatively small number of parts. The telegraph sounder; electric bell, electric motor, and dynamo are constructed in turn upon the same base, and use the same field coils (120), which in turn form the primary of the induction coil shown in fig. 11. The motor shown in figs. 8 and 9 has two types of armature; the drum (186) and the gramme-ring (188), and the dynamo in fig. 10 has a third type, the shuttle (187).



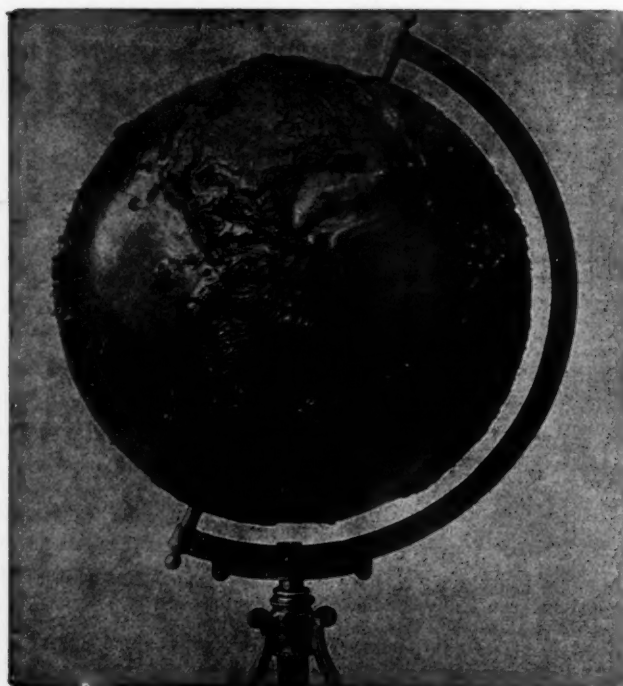
The shuttle has two adjustable collectors (104 and 105) by which the current may be made, alternating or direct, as desired. The dynamo is run by the water motor, as shown in the cut, or it may be driven with equal advantage by the steam engine, shown in fig. 5. Fig. 9 shows the motor so placed that the armature is in a vertical position. By placing a paper with iron filings over the pole pieces and armature, the magnetic field may easily be studied while the machine is running.

These few illustrations will give some idea of the possibilities of combination of these parts.

For further information, address the Crowell Apparatus Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Model of the Earth.

This globe is a valuable aid to geographical study, as it conveys to students the proper ideas of the reliefs and depressions of the earth's surface. It gives the solid earth as it would appear if all the water were removed, thus showing the beds of the oceans, and the forms of the continents below water, as well as at the sea level.



"The Model" shows such peculiarities of the ocean bed, as the central ridge which traverses the basins of the North and South Atlantic, the banks of Newfoundland, the plateau which is the bed of the North sea, the rise of the bed of the Arctic basin from a depth of 15,000 off the coast of Greenland to only 162 feet at Bering strait, and the differing beds of the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean and Mediterranean seas. It shows in the bed of the Pacific great sub-

marine plateaus which at places approach within 600 feet of the surface, also areas of great depression such as the great trough east of the chain of islands between Kamtchatka and Japan, where the profound depth of 27,900 feet was found by the U. S. Ship Tuscarora. It shows that the bottoms of some seas are thousands of feet above the great ocean bed, as for instance the bed of the sea of Okhotsk, which is 27,300 feet above the deeper part of the great trough east of it. Further, that many of the islands rise from depths of about 18,000 feet, forming isolated mountains sprung from the bed of the ocean, while more, usually a number of islands, are bound together at varying depths below the surface, etc.

The results of all the great exploring expeditions are embodied in this globe, and it shows the ocean beds according to the latest and highest authorities. The vertical configurations are from standard authorities and the latest explorations. The elevations and general topography of North America are as given by the United States and Canadian surveys.

The scale of height is forty times the scale of distance. The highest mountain, Mt. Everest is about a half-inch in height, and stands for 607,000 half inches, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, while the half inch horizontal measurement stands for more than 20,000,000—about 232 miles.

Model No. 1 is made of copper, No. 2 is of a substantial and durable composition. Both models are made from the same casts, and have the same mountings, swivel stand, and copper finished meridian. The size is 20 inches in diameter.

The globe has a prominent place in the map room of the Royal Geographical society of London. It is in use in Cornell university, and in many schools of various forms and grades.

The A. H. Andrews Company, 300-304 Wabash avenue, Chicago, are the manufacturers.

The Biopticon.

This is a new apparatus for animated photography and projection. Used as a camera, it makes perfect negatives, full of minute detail, and capable of the highest magnification. It is only fifteen inches in height, and weighs 27 pounds, which makes it convenient for tourists. The bobbins carry 500 feet of film, sufficient to take an animated picture of four minutes' duration at the rate of 30 per second. If de-



sired, the bobbins may be adapted to carry a much larger quantity.

Used for projection, the Biopticon is free from flicker and

vibration, and does not tear or scratch the film. It may be operated either by hand or by a motor, with smoothness, and without noise. The pictures succeed one another at a speed of from 15 to 50 per second, as desired. The pro-



THE BIOPTICON USED FOR PROJECTION.

jections are sharp and brilliant, and do not fatigue the eyes.

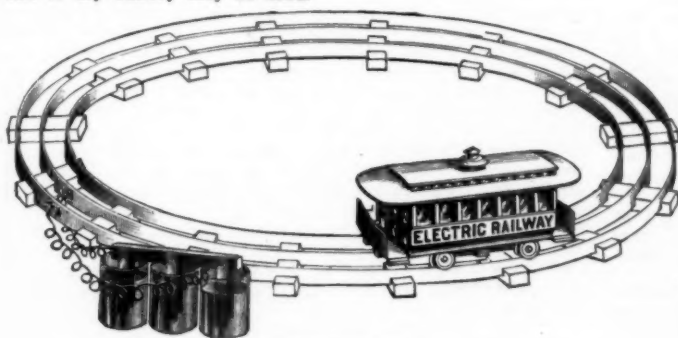
The price of the biopticon, including Dallmeyer lens, hand regulating arc lamp, and tripod, which is used both for photographing and projecting, is \$325. Without attachment for photographing, \$300. Address E. & H. T. Anthony, 591 Broadway, New York.

Complete Electric Railway.

This is an educational toy, designed to show the motor power of electricity. It consists of a car 7 inches long, and 4 in height, weighing one pound, and a track three feet in diameter, of a two-inch gauge. The battery is a zinc-carbon one, using bichromate of potash and sulphuric acid solution.

The motor is made for a battery current only, and an electric light current should not be used.

If storage batteries are not available, any form of closed circuit or dry battery may be used.



ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

The zincs and carbons should be removed from the solution when not in use, and the zincs should be rubbed with mercury occasionally to prevent local action. All moving parts, including rails and the commutator of motor, must be oiled frequently to insure easy running.

The chemicals used with this electric railway are very cheap and may be obtained at any drugstore. The zincs, as they are consumed, may be purchased at any hardware store. If desired, they may be obtained from the nearest electric supply dealer, or will be mailed by the manufacturer for ten cents per set of three. Extra parts mailed to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of the following prices:

Commutators, 20 cents each; trolleys, 10 cents each; brushes, 10 cents per set (2); extra trail car, same style as motor car, but without motor, \$1.25. Address Thomas Hall & Son, 19 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass.

Forms of Actual Business.

"The Practice System of Business Training" was devised to give the learner practice in the forms of actual business. It familiarizes the pupil with the nature, form, and use of the various papers employed in conducting ordinary mercantile operations; second, by keeping an accurate record of the business transactions represented by these vouchers, to teach each pupil, through practice, the correct principles and methods of keeping books by double-entry; third, by having constantly before the pupil the best examples of modern business penmanship, which he is expected to imitate and diligently apply in practice, to aid him in acquiring an acceptable hand writing. The work is not to be done hurriedly, in order that the student may thoroughly understand each step and gain a good knowledge of business forms. There is no doubt this will be the result of the work, if it is carefully performed. Ruled journal, ledger, etc., are provided. (Williams & Rogers, Rochester, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill.)

Books.

It is a great satisfaction to be able to name the flowers and plants that we see during our rambles through fields and woods. It is more satisfaction to be able to describe them and tell something of their habits. The labor of acquiring a fair knowledge of botany, however, prevents most people from ever attaining it. A book that greatly lessens the labor is "Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden," by F. Schuyler Mathews. He introduces one to many familiar flowers, and supplements the introduction with friendly gossip based on personal experience. Special care has been taken to name the colors correctly. He begins in April and describes the flowers that bloom, month by month, up to and including November. The text is liberally interspersed with drawings by the author. There is also a systematical index and floral calendar. It is a good book to take along when leaving for the summer vacation. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

It may sound strange to describe a school text-book as charming, but this word characterizes exactly the new "Finch Primer," published by Ginn & Company last month—it is a charming little book. The author has succeeded admirably in carrying out the ideas which, as she explains in the preface, guided her in the preparation of the book. It is a systematically-constructed, carefully-graded primer, based upon sound educational principles. It considers the environment of the child at the different seasons of the year, and is designed to inculcate a love of home, of country, of nature, and kindness to animals. The lessons it presents are simple, and connected with conversational, objective language work, such as appeals directly to the child.



SPECIMEN ILLUSTRATION FROM FINCH PRIMER.

The book is profusely illustrated, many of the pictures being photographed in color from life by a new process, which gives results exactly true to nature. The horse-chestnut is remarkably good, as are the robin and the dandelion; in fact, it is difficult to select the best of these photographs, since all are so very good.

Typographically, the book is a work of art. It is so attractive and helpful that it cannot fail to make reading a pleasure. The vertical writing is used alone at first; then the words are written and the printed word placed beneath, and finally print is used alone.

Miss Adelaide V. Finch, the author of the primer, is one of the brightest, most enthusiastic, and most successful teachers in the country. She has addressed many educational meetings, and has taught in summer schools. Hosts of friends and all who are interested in the education of little children will welcome this helpful "Finch Primer." (Ginn & Co., Boston, 30 cents; postpaid, 35 cents.)

A reading book of botany; how strangely that announcement would have seemed to readers thirty years ago. Things have changed very much since then, and now it is universally recognized that the younger pupils can become acquainted with the elements of science while learning the art of reading. "The Plant World," compiled by Frank Vincent, is such a reading book made up of selections from the best writers on popular science interspersed with verse by Thomson, Shelley, Longfellow, Mrs. Hemans, Moore, and Whittier. It is a most attractive little book, made more so by the full-page, half-tone pictures of trees and plants. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

There is no doubt that the development of kindly sentiments toward animals has a powerful influence in elevating the moral character. The truth of the assertion that the just man is merciful to his beast is observed every day. The getting of children into the habit of kindness to animals may be greatly aided by the use of the little book on "Heart Culture," by Emma G. Page, organizer and lecturer for the National Department of Mercy. It contains stories of various animals, such as birds, cats, dogs, etc., with which children are familiar, with questions to help enforce the moral lessons and fix the facts in the mind. The book is tastefully gotten up and has numerous illustrations. (The Whitaker & Ray Co., San Francisco.)

One of the most attractive books for supplementary reading lately published is the "Geographical Reader," by Frank G. Carpenter, the noted traveler. The reader is made to accompany Mr. Carpenter on his travels, taking ship with him at Vancouver, visiting first Japan, and then proceeding to the several Asiatic countries in turn. It is a close, intelligent, sympathetic survey of the customs, commerce, religions, government, and surroundings of the various races of the oldest and most interesting countries in the world. Geography is thus studied from its human side. The interest and effectiveness of the book is greatly enhanced by the illustrations, which are found on almost every page. They are remarkably good half-tone reproductions from photographs taken by the author on the ground. The work is also supplied with a number of clear, well executed maps of Asia and all its countries. (American Book Co., New York. 60 cents.)

It is a pity that disagreements among the sects have caused the almost total banishment of Bible reading from the public schools. Its sublime moral teaching, its grand poetry, and its instructive history have been the inspiration of writers in all ages; our literature is full of scriptural allusions. It has been the belief of many that selections could be made from its pages which could be read in school without arousing the old opposition. The volume of "Bible Readings for Schools," by State Superintendent Schaeffer, of Pennsylvania, has been complied with rare judgment. He has selected the most appropriate and inspiring passages of the Old and New Testaments, and arranged them conveniently for school use. The type is large and clear, and the selections are printed in paragraphs as other literature would be. A collection of forty-eight narrative readings gives the chief Bible stories from the Creation to the shipwreck of St. Paul. This is followed by some of the great parables, by sayings and discourses, selected psalms, passages from the Proverbs, Prophets, and portions of scripture relating more especially to moral precept. The book is thus admirably adapted either for the special use of the teacher or as a class reader. (American Book Co., New York. Linen, 12mo., 217 pp., 35 cents.)

Dr. F. V. N. Painter's "Introduction to American Literature," which has lately been issued, is intended as a companion volume to the same author's "Introduction to English Literature," whose excellent features have met the approval of critics in all parts of the country. The author aims to introduce the pupil to the study of literature; that is, of the works of the authors, not merely to biographies of the writers and criticisms of their productions. He has, however, given sketches of the leading writers with considerable fulness, together with a critical estimate of their works, and a list of other writers of less note. The style is concise and polished. He divides our literary history into first colonial period, second colonial period, first national period, and second national period, and each is preceded by a general historical survey. The list of illustrative selections, both prose and poetry, is extensive and well provided with notes, explanatory and otherwise. (Leech, Shewell & Sanborn, Boston, New York, and Chicago.)

From far Australia comes an "Elementary German Grammar," by Carl Drews and George G. Newman, two practical teachers. This is a small book, and in that lies one of its merits. The matter is brief and contains the essentials of the grammar, together with exercises. (W. K. Thomas & Co., printers, Adelaide.)

The chief features of "Smith's Educational System of Inter-medial Penmanship" are the intermedial slant, round hand and minimum shade, legibility, grace and beauty of form, facility of execution, pictures illustrating copies, and significant copy sentences. The lowest book is the "Illustrated Writing Primer," which is intended for a busy-work book or for pastime work in writing in grades immediately above the kindergarten. It includes the entire writing scale of both alphabets with a good stock of words and sentences adapted to low primary grades. The "Short Course" consists of four numbers which continue the work done in the primer, giving longer words and practice in phrases and the use of capitals, spelling exercises, practice in letter writing, etc. Many of the copies are illustrated. In the "Regular Course" there are eight numbers which begin with analysis of letters,

later on proceeding to words and sentences. Spelling and business forms are given much attention, and some of the copies touch upon history, literature, science, and geography. The work is not then merely mechanical; these features lend an interest not usually attached to the writing lesson. The books both increase the general culture of the student and lay the foundation for a business course. (The H. P. Smith Publishing Co., 11 East 16th street, N. Y.)

"Elementary Physics," by Elroy M. Avery, Ph. D., LL.D., is intended to meet the wants of schools that cannot give to the study the time required for the completion of the author's larger work, and yet demand a book that is accurate and "up to date." Especial care has been taken to provide simple teaching experiments that do not require expensive apparatus, and a good supply of well-adapted laboratory exercises. Instead of memorizing the text, as was formerly done, the student gets his knowledge by making experiments and working out problems. The book has an abundance of illustrations. Much of the matter is entirely new, and some of the apparatus described was designed especially for it. (Sheldon & Co., New York and Chicago.)

"Vertical Round Hand Writing Books" is the name given to the series prepared by H. W. Shaylor. As the name suggests, the copies given in these books are round-hand, and the writing is intended to be reproduced at a good degree of speed, thus making vertical writing meet the demands of business. Therefore, the arm movement is used; indeed, the round writing could not be produced in any other way. As any one can see, such writing is much more legible than the angular or slanting style. The seven numbers beginning at individual letters progress gradually to words and sentences. Directions for position of body and formation of letters, also movement exercises and business forms, are given on the cover. (Ginn & Co., Boston.)

For discipline, as well as practical benefit, the study of bookkeeping certainly has great value. It has been found that pupils learn business forms through school practice as well as they do through actual business, if sufficient practice is given. Hence, the preparation of "Elementary Bookkeeping and Business Forms," by Judson Wade Shaw, A. M. The subject is learned in the system here given by examples, and by the writing and endorsing of notes, bank checks, and drafts, the writing of orders, telegrams, due bills business letters, etc. The method adopted in this book is in accord with that pursued in those schools where the author found the most efficient and satisfactory work done in this branch of study. The language has been made plain so that the younger pupils can readily understand it; and the examples are short, as they have been found to be most effective. Blank invoice and sales book, ledger, day or note book, cash and bill book, and blank forms, embracing blank bill heads, notes, bank checks, receipts, rent receipts, drafts, orders, money orders, etc., accompany the text-book. (D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.)

Educational Articles in Reviews and Magazines.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

June.—The Lock Step of the Public School. By William J. Shearer, superintendent of schools, Elizabeth, N. J.
May.—Art in the Public Schools. By Mrs. Sarah W. Whitman.

JUNE FORUM.

The Futility of the Spelling Grind. II. By Dr. J. M. Rice.

JUNE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Teachers' Pensions—The Story of a Woman's Campaign. By Elizabeth A. Allen.
Defective Eyes in American Children. By Dr. Frank Allport.

JUNE SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

Undergraduate Life at Princeton—Old and New. By James W. Alexander.

MAY POPULAR SCIENCE.

Sources of the New Psychology. By E. W. Scripture.

MAY COSMOPOLITAN.

Modern Education. By President Gilman, president Johns Hopkins university.

JUNE ARENA.

The Children of the Other Half. By Prof. I. W. Hull, Swarthmore college.

MAY FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

Degrees for Women at Cambridge. By J. F. Tanner.

MAY NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The Speech of Children. By S. S. Buckham.

MAY WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

Practicing the Goose-Step in Education. Joseph J. Davies.

Topics of the Times.

Senor Palma, head of the Cuban junta in New York city, lately visited Secretary of State Sherman by invitation. This is the first time that a representative of the junta has been so recognized. A scheme for the purchase of Cuba by the Cubans was discussed. It is believed that a satisfactory arrangement can be made, at least on the part of the Cubans, if the price is not too high.

Japan may now be called a gold standard country, as the law will go into effect next October. It fixes the ratio between the metals at 32 to 1 and stops free coinage of silver. It compels the government to withdraw all silver yen, which corresponds with our dollar, on Aug. 1. Silver will only be used for subsidiary coin, of which the fifty-cent piece will be the highest in value.

The Marquis Ito, Japan's greatest statesman, has arrived in America, on his way to attend the queen's jubilee. He has been closely identified with Japanese affairs during the past forty years. In that time Japan has shaken off the sleep of centuries and become the most progressive nation in the East. Ito has been one of the principal ones to bring this great change to pass. As a youth, his restlessness for knowledge caused him to run away from home. He suffered the hardships of a common sailor in order to get to England and gain an insight into Western progress. He played an important part in the restoration in 1868; he guided the Japanese ship of state during the late Chinese war, and he aided in the pacification of Formosa. He is the trusted adviser of the emperor. Marquis Ito favors the enlargement of the franchise, and is opposed to a protective tariff. He says that Japan will not annex Hawaii, the principal reason being that she does not want it.

Commander Booth-Tucker has been convicted of maintaining a nuisance at the Salvation Army headquarters in Fourteenth street, New York. The nuisance consisted in conducting meetings with the aid of a brass band, etc., according to the well-known Salvation Army methods. The commander claims that this is a blow, through the Salvation Army, at church liberty, and that it gives an excuse for every court in the country to persecute his organization. The case will be appealed.

The United States circuit court has decided that the South Carolina dispensary law is unconstitutional and void, so far as it forbids the importation and sale of liquors by the citizens of the state. The object of the law is to give the state a monopoly of the importation of liquors for sale. The importation of liquors cannot be prohibited, for that would be an interference with interstate commerce; it does assume, however, that imported liquors shall not be sold. The court holds that the right to import involves and includes the right to sell.

The news comes from Montana that Cheyenne Indians have murdered a shepherd, and that the settlers are arming. A Carlisle graduate, known as "Badger," stood in front of the troops that were sent to preserve order, and defiantly shouted that he was one of the murderers. The settlers say that something must be done for their protection, as they are not safe so long as a single Indian is off the reservation. It is said the Cheyennes have sent for the Sioux to come and help them.

Spelling Reform in the N. E. A.

The spelling reformers will take new courage at the recent action of the department of superintendence of the N. E. A. In February last a resolution was passed to the effect that "in publishing the proceedings of his and future meetings of this department, until otherwise ordered, the secretary of the association is hereby directed to use such simplified spelling as may be fixed upon by the following committee: Dr. W. T. Harris, Supt. Soldan, St. Louis, Supt. Balliet, Springfield, Mass." The committee recommends the following changes: program (programme); tho (though); altho (although); thoro (thorough); thorofare (thoroughfare); thru (through); thruout (throughout); catalog (catalogue); prolog (prologue); decalog (decatalogue); demagog (demagogue); pedagog (pedagogue).

The recommendations of this committee will doubtless be

brought before the board of directors at the Milwaukee meeting, with the view of securing approval of the proposed changes for all publications of the N. E. A.

A Sloyd Exhibit.

Boston, Mass.—The sloyd training schools on North Bennet street gave an exhibit of work, May 28. Beginning at the office, the visitor inspected the original models made by normal students. Here also were the educational periodicals, pictures of the various courses, working drawings and projections, and a library of pedagogical literature and text-books. At one side of the office were various models for grammar grades and a normal course of 31 models illustrative of a woman's first work with tools. There is also a series of models from Sweden.

One exhibit consisted of spontaneous creations in wood by very young children. One Italian boy had made a marionette that was very creditable work.

In the high school department was an exhibit of the work of Latin school boys who came voluntarily to the school twice a week. In one corner was a little bench containing the work of the wonderful deaf, dumb, and blind boy, Tommy Stringer. It showed excellent development, beginning with a crude foot rest and ending with a box which would do credit to a boy possessed of all his faculties.

As Mr. Larsson says:

"Sloyd does not stand for a fixed course of models or exercises, but is a growth. It necessitates a constant study of existing needs and readiness to adapt tools, materials, and objects to such needs."

Organization of Sectional Boards.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The presidents and secretaries of the 38 sectional public school boards met May 21 to consider the advisability of forming a permanent organization to promote harmonious action.

Dr. Walter W. Roach, secretary of the board of the twenty-ninth section, and one of the leading spirits in promoting the present movement, summarized some questions needing settlement, as follows: "The election of good teachers, regardless of influence or of the section of the city in which they reside; the abolition of the system of half-time; the control of school property; provision for mentally deficient children; the disposition of incorrigible children."

In the absence of adjustable seats, some provision should be made to seat children according to their size. At present all in one room have the same size, and the result is that many cases of curvature of the spine develop.

Eyesight of School Children.

In a practical article on "Defective Eyesight in School Children," in the June "Review of Reviews," Dr. Frank Allport calls attention to the need of studying the environment of school children, with regard to its influence upon their eyes:

"In the structure of the school building, as few obstacles to vision as may be should be permitted: ample illumination, whether natural or artificial, should be had from the left side of the desks; the desks themselves should be of such sizes as to permit the pupils' feet to rest firmly upon the floor; they should be provided with comfortable backs and slightly slanting tops, the latter placed at such distances from the eyes as to render sight easy without the close approximation of books; the blackboards, maps, etc., should be so situated as to be readily seen; an erect style of handwriting, less irksome to the eye than slanting characters, should be taught; and frequent changes of study or intervals of intermission should be secured, so as to avoid the harmful effects of continuous work of one kind."

A plan put in practice in Minneapolis is described, which consists in training school principals so that they may be able to detect eye disorders, and notify parents that a competent authority should be consulted.

"In the city of Minneapolis, with the earnest co-operation of Prof. C. M. Jordan, superintendent of the public schools of that city, the eyes of 23,040 school children have been satisfactorily examined by the principals, after due instruction by the superintending oculist. Among this number, 7,293 defectives have been found, and largely beneficial results have already followed.

"The method is briefly as follows: An oculist is to be appointed by the board of education, whose duty it shall be to lecture to the principals upon the elementary facts in ocular anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, and upon the uses and application of the test types, etc., making a practical demonstration of the method upon some fifty pupils.

"The principals shall thereafter annually report their work to the superintending oculist, who shall submit such statements, with his conclusions, to the board of education. A Snellen test card is provided for every building, with some accompanying printed matter.

"They involve but little expense, which should not exceed \$75 in a city of 200,000 people."

The School Journal.

NEW YORK & CHICAGO.

WEEK ENDING JUNE 5, 1897.

This matter of appointing teachers late in the summer instead of early in the spring must be kept stirring until every school board in the United States has learned to realize the meanness of it. Happily, the number of cities and towns where this outrageous plan is still practiced is constantly growing smaller, though it is still large. When all school boards understand as they should, the injustice to the teachers of keeping them in suspense through the summer vacation, and the dishonesty of using such unbusinesslike methods, the whole thing will be stopped. It would be an excellent plan if every member of every school board would, in his consideration of the teacher in his employ, follow the old maxim, "Put Yourself in His Place."

The time has come when commencements and closing exercises are being held in all parts of the country. Invitations to attend these delightful occasions arrive in every mail. If we could only be North, South, East, and West at the same time how gladly would every one be accepted! But we can be with the teachers and graduates in spirit only; we tend our heartiest congratulations to those who are making ready to enter upon their practical work in life, and to those who by their guidance have helped to prepare these young people for that work.

It is with a feeling almost of envy that we think of these young men and women—may they never lose the courage, the enthusiasm, and the hope which are theirs at this commencement season, and may this prove the beginning of a success that shall be greater than any hitherto attained. As there has been, we truly believe, an advance in school work during this year of 1896-7, so may its graduates determine that there shall be continued advance as they take their places in the ranks of lawyers, physicians, and business men. Especially do we wish to express to those who look forward to teaching as a profession, our deepest personal interest in the career of each and every one.

The founder of the New York university school of pedagogy, Dr. Jerome Allen, is soon to have an enduring memorial placed in that institution. Already \$150 has been contributed to this end, by appreciative alumni. The money will be devoted to the purchase of a portrait, which will be hung either in the reception-room or library of the school or the council-room of the university. It is hoped that sufficient money will be raised to form a nucleus for a Jerome Allen scholarship. Those who remember Dr. Allen's efficient labor in initiating the great step in progress which the first fully qualified university school of pedagogy represents, owe it to him to aid in this project.

Every teacher of chemistry knows of several serious explosions with hydrogen, and of others that might have been serious under slightly

different conditions. It seems unwise, therefore, to expose the student to this danger. The experiments with explosive gases should be left until the pupils have had several months' experience in laboratory work. The preparation of oxygen is somewhat dangerous, and no beginner should be trusted with phosphorus. The handling of acids, the uses of chlorine and bromine are sufficiently troublesome, without the risk of loss of eyesight on the part of the pupil by the use of what is really unsafe.

A Valuable Lantern Offered as a Prize.

The School Journal wishes to remind its readers of the prize that was offered in the February number for the most practical article on "The Use of the Stereopticon in Teaching," the prize to consist of the "Normal School" lantern, made by J. B. Colt & Co., New York city.

Realizing that there are advantages in the use of the stereopticon in educational work which can be obtained in no other way, the purpose of making this unparalleled offer is to encourage experiment in teaching with its aid.

There is no study which cannot be simplified and rendered interesting by illustration, and this method of illustrating is being used more and more.

The lantern is sold for \$100; it is a perfect projector, and can be used both for pictorial illustration and for simple experiments with comparatively few adjustments. It has the best quality of condensers and condensing lenses, and there is an incandescent electric attachment. If preferred, acetylene gas can be used, with burner and hood, in place of the electricity. The slide box, the bellows, and the objective support can easily be detached for demonstrating experiments in optics and other branches of physical science. The lantern is readily manipulated, and can be used with perfect satisfaction in the daytime in a partially darkened room.

As it is desired that competitors give a clear and concise treatment of the use of the stereopticon in teaching, the length of the article is limited to 2,000 words. Any articles not securing the prize that may be helpful to the end desired, will be published in *The Journal* at regular contributors' rates. All manuscript should be sent to the editor of *The School Journal*, 61 East 9th street, New York.

Teachers' Choice to be Considered.

Providence, R. I.—Supt. Tarbell has originated a plan by which teachers are consulted as to their choice of schools. The primary and grammar teachers have been requested to send to the city hall a statement of their decision as to whether they prefer to remain for the coming year in the same school in which they are now located, or whether they prefer a change, and in that case to what grade of school. Of more than 500 teachers who replied, between sixty and seventy desired to change, the reason given in most cases being the long distance between their homes and schools. At the superintendent's office a list has been prepared in which there is placed against each teacher's name the three choices expressed upon her card, and the problem of getting all properly placed will be solved in time.

A Plan Worth Trying Elsewhere.

Hamilton, Ohio.—Supt. S. L. Rose has interested the head masters of the schools of Glasgow, Scotland, in an arrangement for a system of correspondence between intermediate classes of the city schools and the pupils of the corresponding grades in Glasgow. Sixteen letters have been received here and given to the pupils to answer. The children interested are all about 14 years of age, and their enthusiasm cannot fail to be of great profit as a means of stimulating the composition work, and broadening the general range of knowledge.

Summer Travel Guide

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TRAVEL.

Every year a large proportion of the 400,000 teachers of the United States employ the long summer vacation of two months duration in traveling. Last summer it centered at Buffalo, N. Y., because of the meeting of the NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION. The

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

meets this year at Milwaukee, Wis., from July 6 to 9. It will draw together teachers from all parts of the United States. A One Fare Round Trip Rate is made on the railroads, plus the annual fee to the N. E. A. Many attractive side trips can be made from there.

The Glens Falls Summer School will attract a large number of earnest students this year. It begins July 20; continues three weeks.

The Martha's Vineyard Summer School, at its beautiful seaside resort will be a delightful place to visit. Begins July 12—4 weeks.

Chautauqua has a thousand attractions. Its special course for teachers is becoming very popular. July 3—6 weeks.

The Various Summer Schools for teachers will be largely parodied. See special list of them in THE JOURNAL, also in the Summer School Number of THE JOURNAL for May 2.

The American Institute of Instruction brings together several thousand teachers each year. This year at Montreal. July 9 to 12.

The New York, Pennsylvania, and other State Teachers' Associations held in the summer bring together a large representation. In addition to these there are held nearly 3000 County Teachers' Institutes, making necessary a very large amount of traveling on the part of teachers.

European Tours. An increasing number of teachers visit Europe each year. Note the supplement in May 1st. JOURNAL.

Summer Homes in the Catskills, Adirondacks, Maine Coast or other seashore places are great favorites with the teachers.

The above are only a few of the numerous points that will attract the readers of THE SCHOOL JOURNAL. Any Special information as to dates will be found by consulting this supplement or by writing direct to the managers, or to the editors. Enclose stamp for reply.

Across the Alleghenies to Chicago, En Route to the National Educational Association Convention at Milwaukee, Wis.

Beneath a great high, wide-spreading, graceful arch, you stand, through the white grass of which the sunlight filters down over lines of long, sleek passenger cars made up into trains about to start for various sections of the country.

You are in the Jersey City station of America's greatest railroad—the Pennsylvania. Behind you, across the river, lies the metropolis of the new world—New York; before you, at the end of 900 miles of glistening steel rails,—Chicago. A clock above your head tells you that it is 10 A. M., and a timetable in your hand informs you that before this hour to-morrow you will have arrived at your Mecca.

On the route you cross the Passaic river four miles from where it empties into Newark bay, and are whirled through the city of Newark itself, the first city in point of population and wealth in New Jersey. Before Elizabeth is reached you have your luncheon before you, but you stop eating for a moment to look at what was the first English settlement in the state. Rahway, another manufacturing town, flashes by, and then, just as you have finished eating, and are thinking about an after-luncheon cigar, the Raritan river glimmers beneath you, and the train dashes into New Brunswick and out again, giving you just a peep at the stately old buildings and verdant campus of Rutgers college, which was chartered by King George III., of England, in 1770,—Queens college then, of course,—and of several mills and factories, the roofs of which are on a level with the car windows.

The train is now making good time through level country, cultivated by well-to-do, energetic farmers, who send their produce to both New York and Philadelphia. You catch a glimpse of Princeton Junction, and the smoothly-shaven man with glasses who sits near to you will tell you, if you ask him, that three miles away, at the top of yonder ridge, is Princeton college, his *alma mater*.

The Trenton of to-day, which you pass, is noted principally for its potteries. The Delaware river is crossed in a flash, and you have passed into the rich farming and grazing country of Bucks county in Pennsylvania. Bristol and a succession of smaller villages lying along the west bank of the Delaware contain many residences of Phila. business men, who make the journey to and from that city daily. Now you begin to notice mammoth manufactories, from the tall chimneys of which the smoke is pouring, and row after row of small brick houses, with white shutters, and low, white doorsteps, and you know by this sign that you are in the outlying districts of the city of the Quakers. You see Fairmount park, then the silver Schuylkill at your feet. Off to your right, rising above the rich foliage, you see, as the train thunders over the bridge which spans the river, the surviving relics of the World's Fair of 1876. The city's zoological gardens are on your left as your train sweeps around a long curve prior to recrossing the river at a point farther south, and gliding into the city proper over an elevated road similar to that over which you were carried out of Jersey City.

The magnificent scenery in which the Pennsylvania's route to Chicago is so rich lies for the most part west of Philadelphia. The journey has now really just been commenced, and after a stop for luncheon at the Broad street station, you walk through the train to the observation car, which is attached to the rear end.

If you have been pleasantly astonished at the elegant and complete comfort of the train and its accessories you are sure

to be equally amazed at the luxury of this car, designed primarily for the women passengers, but which is as much yours as theirs. The rattan furniture, upholstered in rich velvets, the soft carpets, the wide and high windows, slightly bowed, with their sumptuous draperies, the writing-desks, and tables, and book-shelves, similar to those you have just left in the smoker, are but incidents. The chief feature of the car lies beyond these in the extreme rear. At first glance, it reminds you of a piazza upon which this beautiful room opens out, and a piazza from which the view is constantly changing. It is as broad as the car and equally as deep. There is room upon it for a dozen or more chairs. Its sides are protected by the car's sides, which extend out to meet the ornate brass railing that incloses its end, and the car's roof is its canopy. As the train glides out once more into the open country, through a landscape that is probably more like an English landscape than anything to be found elsewhere on the American continent, you notice on either hand the picturesque villas and manor houses of many of Philadelphia's wealthiest citizens, who here make their home the year round; but from your present position you notice something else as well. The road-bed, with its four tracks, stretching away behind this fast-flying hotel of yours, is, you see, in the most perfect order. You notice, too, that your train is protected by the block signal system; to be overtaken and run into by a train which follows is a simple impossibility.

"A wonderful road!" remarks your next neighbor. The company not only employ these block signals, which you must have observed, but the interlocking switch, which is another safeguard, and the air-brake, which, you know, places the speed of the train entirely in the hands of the engineman, who, from his position in the cab of the locomotive, is best fitted to look after it. In the matter of speed, your neighbor continues, "the company is constantly making improvements. Years ago it introduced these track tanks," and as he speaks you see beneath you, between the tracks over which you are flying, a long, narrow pan of water. "The locomotive," he goes on, "takes up water from these as it goes, without materially slackening speed. The heavy rails and the perfect road-bed are other adjuncts valuable in this direction; as are also the company's stone bridges. Of late the line of road, too, has been very considerably straightened. Curves have been taken out and heavy grades lessened. The Pennsylvania, you see, considers speed an essential, but always secondary to safety. As for the comfort it secures its patrons I need not speak. In no hotels in the country can you find more conveniences."

Meanwhile you pass through Delaware and Chester and Lancaster counties. Presently the Susquehanna river is discovered on your left, flowing placidly between low-lying banks, and then the train rolls smoothly into the station at Harrisburg, the capital of the Keystone state. Five miles farther on you reach the Kittatinny mountains, the first of the Allegheny range. To your right rise gigantic ridges sundered by the waters in their passage, but leaving numerous rocks in the channel to break the river into rapids and fret it into foam.

Leaving the Susquehanna, the road now follows the beautiful blue Juniata in its course through the mountains and valleys, until its sources are reached amid the great Alleghenies.

After a brief stop at the Altoona station, where dinner is served, the giant locomotive at the head of your train begins the ascent of the heaviest grade on the line; then you begin the circuit of the world-famous Horse-Shoe Curve, the most stupendous piece of engineering ever accomplished. As the enormous bend, sweeping first north, then curving westward,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 736.)

N. E. A. MILWAUKEE 1897. N. E. A.



HALF RATES



Plus \$2.00 membership fee via this
route to Milwaukee and return.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Ry. is famous as the route of the great fast-mail trains for the U. S. Government; as the route of the 20 hours trains between Chicago and New York during the World's Fair in 1893; and as the route which won the world's record for fast, long-distance speed—510 miles in 470 minutes. No line surpasses it in care and comfort of patrons, speed of trains or punctuality and elegance of service.

A PLEASANT JOURNEY

via the cities of Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago. An elegant sleeping car service from New York, Boston, Buffalo and all points along the New York Central and Boston and Albany R. Rds. to Chicago without change. A fine dining car service and nicely furnished, comfortable day cars. Holders of tickets via this route secure

PRIVILEGE OF VISIT TO CHAUTAUQUA LAKE

returning, and those with tickets via the Lake Shore—New York Central Route secure

PRIVILEGE OF VISIT TO NIAGARA FALLS

on the return journey. Send for copy of book about trains and route, copy of Lake Chautauqua book, and pamphlet of information about National Educational Association tickets to

AGENTS EVERYWHERE SELL TICKETS
VIA THIS ROUTE.

A. J. SMITH, G. P. & T. A., Cleveland, Ohio.

"Know most of the rooms of thy native country before thou goest over the threshold thereof."—FULLER.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORTS.

The question, "Where shall we go for health and pleasure?" assumes greater importance each succeeding year with the American public, and the following is given to assist those who are in doubt in settling this important point, as well as to show them what a wonderful country lies between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast.

Americans go to Europe to see Switzerland and the Rhine, to spend a winter in Italy, to do the Pyrenees and the Alps, to visit the German Spas, the Highlands of Scotland, the Giant's Causeway of Ireland, and other places of interest; when right in their own country, almost at their doors, are rivers, lakes, and mountains, and medicinal springs rivaling the Pool of Bethesda of old; sublime scenery bordering on the weird and supernatural, quiet vales and dells far exceeding those of Europe, or any other portion of the civilized world. These places, too, are easy of access, and it is not necessary to learn a foreign language to be able to enjoy them.

Following up the sentiment so generally expressed nowadays, "America for scenery," it is important that every American, native or naturalized, should post himself, as a matter of patriotism and pride, on the resources and characteristics of his own country.

Nowhere on the globe is there to be found such a variety of climate, scenery, and resources as between the Missouri River, or the ninety-sixth meridian, and the Pacific Ocean; and in this magnificent stretch of country are found resorts which can be enjoyed at all seasons of the year. The best climate of every known country can be found in this area. Here Nature not only equals, but excels, everything that she has done for mankind in other portions of the globe; and American enterprise and skill have made them accessible to the nations of the earth.

To a vast majority of our people this great country was, until within the last few years, practically a sealed book, when its treasures of climate, scenery and products were opened up to the world, by the original completion and the later extensions of

THE UNION PACIFIC, "THE OVERLAND ROUTE."

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Colorado Springs is essentially a home resort. There are more people who have summer homes here than in any of the other frequented places in Colorado. There are good hotels in abundance and any number of attractive boarding-houses; but such is the beauty and salubrity of the place that visitors who arrive here make up their minds to stay for the entire season, and, as the result, they gather about them the essentials of home life and home comfort.

A few miles distant from Colorado Springs, and connected by an electric trolley railway, is enchanted

MANITOU AND THE GARDEN OF THE GODS.

Everyone has heard of it, hundreds of thousands have been there, and thousands more each succeeding summer wend their way to this queen of mountain resorts. For Manitou possesses a charm which lingers—a magic spell which comes unbidden to haunt the traveler who has once rested under her witching glances.

IDAHO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

Idaho Springs, 7,543 feet above the sea level, is a beautiful place located in Clear Creek Canon, Colorado. It is reached by the Union Pacific and Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Rys.

In so far as nature equips resorts, Idaho Springs is the finest that the Rocky Mountains afford. The heights on either side are not rocky or rugged, but verdant and inviting. Sometimes deer are seen wandering through them, almost within sight of the hotels. The hotels are good, and society the best. Idaho Springs is so near Denver that many families from the latter city summer here, stopping either at its excellent hotels or at the adjoining cottages.

GARFIELD BEACH, UTAH.

Garfield Beach, is eighteen miles from Salt Lake City, Utah, on the shores of the Great Salt Lake, and is reached from the east by the Union Pacific & Oregon Short Line Rys. It is the only real sand beach on the lake, and is con-

sidered by many to be the finest in the world. It should be, and will be, the great resort of the continent. In the long, sunny days of June, July, August and September, the water comes delightfully warm, much warmer than the ocean. It is 21 per cent. salt, while the ocean is only 3 per cent. The water is so dense that a person is sustained on its surface indefinitely without effort. The baths are extremely invigorating.

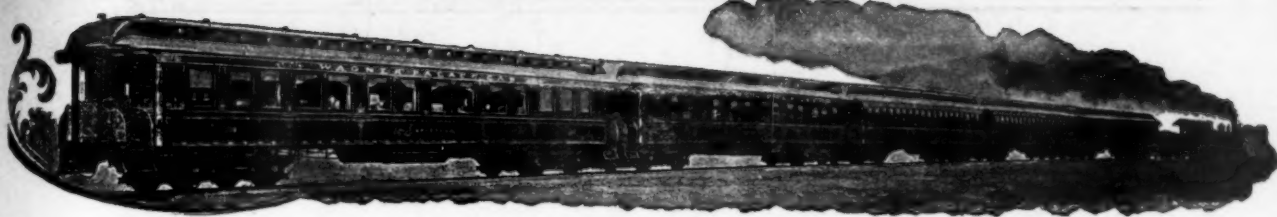
SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO.

This famous resort has become well known to tourists only within the past few years.

There are thirteen springs within a radius of one-half a mile from the hotel—the first one, 200 feet from the hotel, bubbles from the top of a conical mound. Swan Lake, six miles east, is a beautiful sheet of water of unknown depth; Formation Springs, five miles northeast, shows some curious effects of lime deposit, p. trifling moss leaves and twigs perfectly. Hooper Spring, one and one-half miles distant, is a beauty; but all pale into insignificance before the Mammoth Spring. This is five miles from the station. The health-giving properties of the waters are widely known, and are recommended by the faculty as a specific for indigestion, stomach, and kidney troubles, etc. Springs near the station are strongly tinged with iron, and are an effective remedy for thin blood, ladies in delicate health, etc. The "Idanha" water is bottled at the works about a mile from the station.

HAILEY, IDAHO.

Hailey, Idaho, is reached only by the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line Rys. One and a half miles from Hailey are the famous Hailey Hot Springs. The ride or walk thither is very pleasant, leading through a picturesque little valley, and the location, in a lovely glen in sight of several rich mines, is very pleasant. Large volumes of water, of a temperature of 150 degrees, and containing sulphate of soda, iron, magnesia, sulphur, and other desirable ingredients, are found in scores of springs. Commodious swimming-baths are provided.



GOING TO THE CONVENTIONS?

BOTH REACHED BY **ONE** POPULAR LINE.

Be sure your tickets read via

**WEST-SHORE
RAILROAD**

They run elegant through sleeping cars from Boston and the East by the FITCHBURG R. R., and from Chicago, St. Louis, and the West by the WABASH and the N. Y. C. & ST. L. R. R.

The Meetings are at New York City, June 30th to July 3, New York State Teachers' Convention. At Milwaukee, July 6-9, National Educational Convention.

BOTH REACHED BY THE THROUGH CAR
LINE ESTABLISHED BY THE

**WEST-SHORE
RAILROAD**

THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

Secure Your Tickets via that Line. . . . The Best and the Cheapest.

This is the only through-car line in existence during the summer season running Buffet Drawing-room Cars between Washington Baltimore, Philadelphia, Long Branch, New York, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING TO SPEND THE SUMMER?

Have you given the matter any thought? The Farmers, the Hotel Keepers, and the West Shore Railroad have done it for you. New resorts have been established near New York and in the Catskill Mountains.

An elaborate illustrated book will soon be issued by the West Shore Railroad giving a long list of Summer Homes and outing places. The work can be had free on application, or by sending eight cents in stamps (for postage,) to H. B. JAGOE, G. E. P. A., No. 363 Broadway, New York.

No great Railroad in America offers the advantages for summer travel and enjoyment equal to the West Shore Railroad. Starting from New York (around which are clustered more pleasure resorts than any other city in the world) paralleling the grandest river on the continent, it traverses valleys celebrated in song and story; reaches many crystal lakes reposing like gems in their mountain settings; furnishes access by branches and connections to the magnificent forests of the Catskill and Adirondack Mountains, terminating at the world's wonder, Niagara Falls.

For information as to Rates, Trains, &c., apply to any West Shore Ticket Agent, or W. E. BROWN, C. P. A., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. C. KALBFLEISCH, C. P. A., Rochester, N. Y.; F. J. WOLFE, Gen'l Agent, Albany, N. Y.; H. B. JAGOE, G. E. P. A., 363 Broadway, New York. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Ave., New York.

FAMOUS SUMMER RESORTS OF COLORADO,

INCLUDING THE WONDERFUL GOLD MINING CAMPS OF CRIPPLE CREEK AND VICINITY,
ARE BEST REACHED VIA THE

"Colorado Short Line,"



"Colorado Short Line,"

FROM ST. LOUIS OR KANSAS CITY.

Through Pueblo (the Pittsburg of the West). Elegant through car service to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, and Denver, connecting with the

Rocky Mountain Routes to the Pacific Coast.

Weekly Tourist cars from the East to Pacific Coast, without change. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. For descriptive and illustrated matter, rates of fare, and further information address the company's agents or

WM. E. HOYT, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y. City.

C. G. WARNER, Vice-President. W. B. DODDRIDGE, Gen'l Manager. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

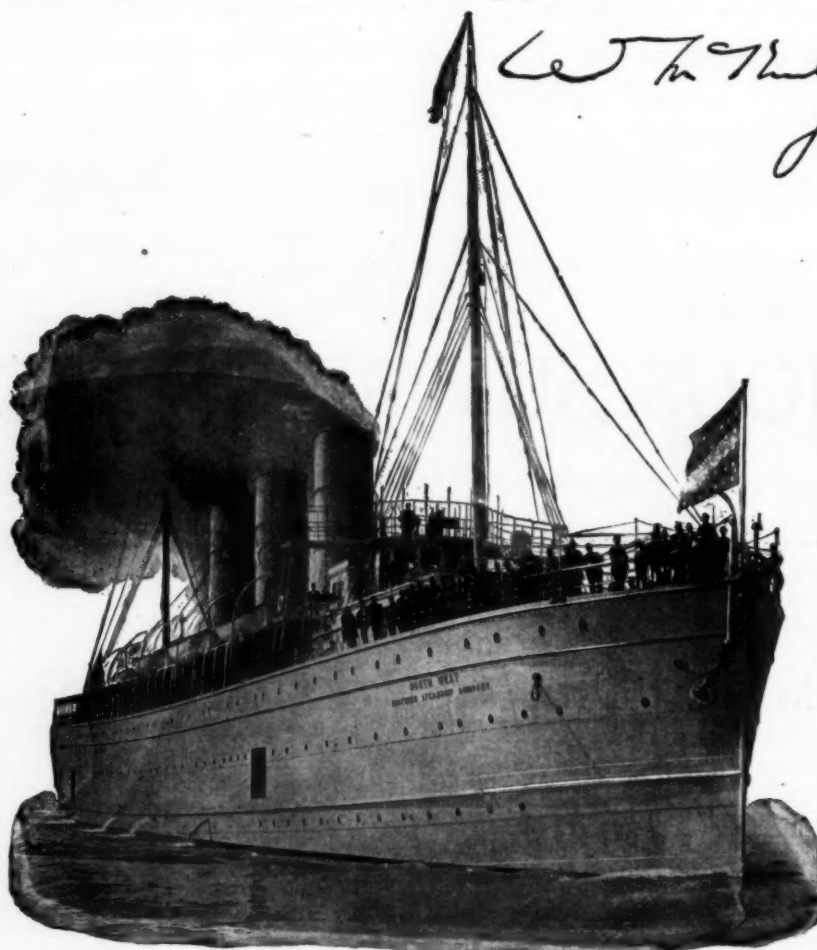
ST. LOUIS.

President McKinley

WROTE A FRIEND

" . . . Last summer I took a trip from Cleveland to Duluth on the 'Northwest,' and never did I have a more enjoyable vacation. The scenery is superb and the vessel a veritable floating palace. . . ."

Wm McKinley



The above was written by President McKinley after a trip on the Northern Steamship Company's Line. For particulars of this line see page opposite

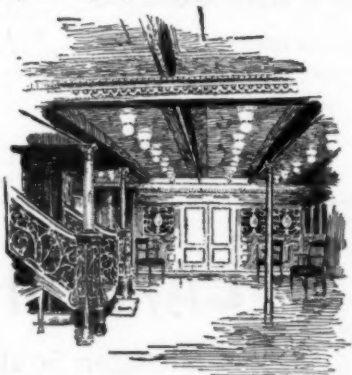
"On Summer Seas"

What Makes the Tour of the Great Lakes so Incomparably Delightful

ITS NOVELTY—Combining scope of ocean travel with interest of a river trip—vastness and detail, sea views and landscapes—as by no other route.

ITS EXTENT—Two thousand miles in seven restful summer days—an ideal vacation for the weary brain or tired body.

ITS STEAMSHIPS—The Northern Steamship Company's steel twin-screw "NORTH-WEST" and "NORTHLAND," each 386 feet in length, 5,000 tons, 7,000 horsepower—with ample accommodations for 500 passengers—unsurpassed in construction and equipment by anything that floats.



THEIR SPEED—That of the fastest ocean cruisers.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY—No freight is carried—every conflicting interest sacrificed to safety, convenience, and enjoyment.

LUXURIOUS OUTFIT—Suites of rooms (including bath) rivaling in appointment those of the most celebrated metropolitan hotels—every element of service above reproach—superbly decorated and furnished saloons and cabins.

CUISINE—The perfection of gastronomic art applied to choicest and freshest products of land and sea—a revelation made doubly welcome by the always appetizing atmosphere.

A LA CARTE—Meals served on the European plan, at moderate prices, enabling passengers, especially when there are two or more in a party, to live economically as well as bountifully.

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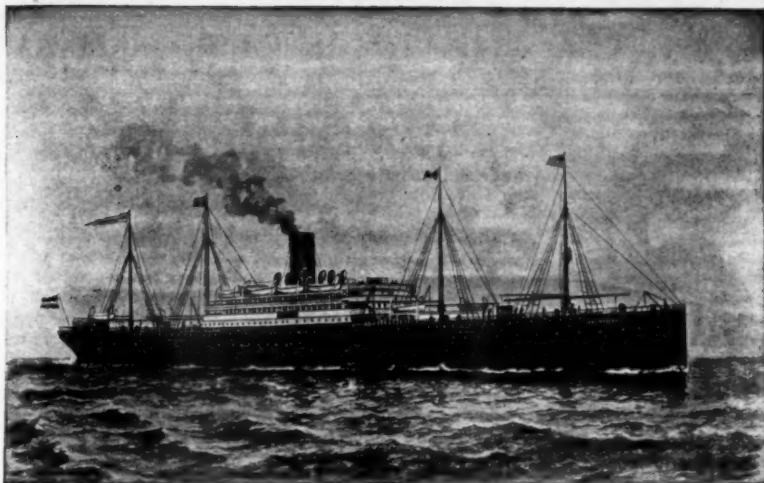
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PROMENADE CONCERTS EVERY EVENING.

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to the NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION MEETING AT MILWAUKEE in July next, will assuredly use the Nickel Plate Road, if they will only investigate its advantages before deciding. A saving of \$1.50 to \$3.00 in price of tickets, its dining car service unexcelled, Wagner Palace Sleeping Cars between Boston, New York and Chicago, solid trains of elegant coaches New York to Chicago via West Shore and Nickel Plate Roads, thus ensuring "No Change of Cars" for those who do not desire sleepers. Its enjoyable route along the shores of Lake Erie, with its cool breezes and enchanting scenery, all combine to make travel on the Nickel Plate Road, a luxury and pleasure.

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In the Lake Regions of Wisconsin Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and South Dakota, along the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, are hundreds of charming localities pre-eminently fitted for summer homes, nearly all of which are located on or near lakes which have not been fished out. These resorts range in variety from the "full dress for dinner" to the flannel shirt costume for every meal. Among the list are names familiar to many of our readers as the perfection of Northern summer resorts. Nearly all of the Wisconsin points of interest are within a short distance from Chicago or Milwaukee and none of them are so far away from the "busy marts of civilization," that they cannot be reached in a few hours of travel, by frequent trains, over the finest road in the Northwest—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Send a two cent stamp for a copy of "Vacation Days" giving a description of the principal resorts, and a list of summer hotels and boarding houses, and rates for board, to Geo. H. Heafford, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

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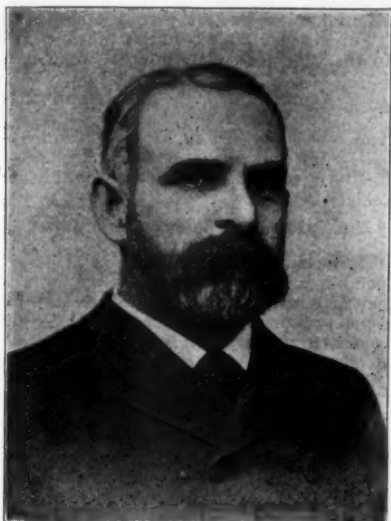
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Joseph C. Jones.

Joseph C. Jones, who died recently at his home in Chicago, was a man well known among educators in this country. He was born near Adrian, Michigan, about fifty-seven years ago. His parents were New Englanders who had but lately immigrated to what was at that time a comparatively wild and unsettled region. His early education was acquired partly at the district schools but chiefly at the Friends' seminary in Raisin Valley near his home. During the winter of 1864-65 he taught the village school at Dundee. The next year he attended the high school in Detroit, and in September, 1866, he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Circumstances prevented his remaining long in college at that time, and so at the beginning of the following year he returned to Detroit to accept the principalship of the Houghton school in that city. After a successful experience of two or three years in the capacity of school principal he resigned and again entered the university, from which he was graduated in 1872.

He had scarcely received his degree when he was elected to the superintendency of the Pontiac schools, a position which he retained with distinguished success until 1877, when he was called to a similar but larger field of labor in East Saginaw. He remained eight years in East Saginaw, bringing the schools of that city to a very high degree of efficiency and placing them on a level with the best schools of the entire country. Through his efforts the first high school in that city was established, and a training school for pupil teachers was organized which has since accomplished incalculable good. The free text-book system in Michigan owes its existence to Mr. Jones, his schools in East Saginaw having been the first to adopt and make trial of it. His influence during those eight years was felt not only as a school superintendent of rare abilities, but as a citizen and man of affairs having a high standing in the community of which he was a member.

In 1885, Mr. Jones resigned his position at East Saginaw in order to become manager of the educational department in the publishing house of Harper & Brothers in New York city. In the performance of his new duties he proved to be as energetic, efficient, and successful as he had been in the superintendency of schools. His was the moving spirit and guiding hand in the preparation of Harper's Readers, now so universally known among the schools of the country; and under his critical supervision many other extremely valuable text-books were given to the public. When Harper & Brothers, in 1890, disposed of the bulk of their educational publications and practically withdrew from the school-book business, Mr. Jones accepted a position as superintendent of schools at Newton, Massachusetts. Here he remained only a short time. Returning to the West he entered the service of the Werner School Book Company, the well known publishers, as chief of their editorial department. His former experience in connection with the publication of school text-books had convinced him that in this line of work he would find the largest opportunities for the exercise of his peculiar abilities and the gratification of his literary tastes. Here, as it had been with Harper & Brothers, his good judgment, coupled with his conscientious efforts to improve the standard of school text-books, soon began to lead the way to results of the most satisfactory character. The extent of his knowledge and the breadth of his understanding were such that he seldom erred in his decisions. His ideals were always high. He was not content merely to meet the demands of the hour; but by presenting something better than was demanded, he endeavored constantly to cultivate a taste for the noblest achievements. "He was not satisfied," says one of his friends, "to know that a book would sell. He wanted to be sure that it

was the best book that would sell." His clear insight into the needs and requirements of the schools, his critical knowledge of books and methods of instruction, and his rare business qualifications—these combined, made his influence felt in all directions and rendered his services extremely valuable to his employers and of incalculable worth to the cause of progressive education. This is attested by the quality of the books that were issued under his supervision.

Apart from the professional or business side of his life, Mr. Jones was a man of varied attainments. His conversational powers were of the highest order. There were few subjects with which he was not in some degree familiar. "He was a manly man in the truest sense of the word," say his school board at Saginaw; and every one who knew him well will repeat the assertion. He was generous to a fault, and willing to sacrifice everything for the good of his friends. His heart was tender to every appeal for right and justice. He was always to shoulder more than his share of a load; to give the largest half of any good thing to his friend, retaining only a moiety for himself; to suffer discomfort if by so doing he could increase another's enjoyment. His life was a practical illustration of altruism in its best sense. "Be brave, be true, be unselfish"—this was the rule of conduct which he tried to impress upon the young people with whom he came in contact; and in his own character he presented the best exemplification of this teaching—for he was a living illustration of courage, truth, and devotion to others. Such men are few in this world, and they can ill be spared. In his death not only have his family and friends suffered irremediable loss, but the cause of education to which he gave his life loses more than can ever be known or estimated.

International Congress of Technical Education.

The fourth meeting of the International Congress of Technical Education will be held this year at London, beginning June 15. The meeting will be held on the invitation of the Society of Arts, and of the following guilds of the city of London: The drapers, the fishmongers, the goldsmiths, the merchant tailors, and the clothworkers.

The congress will be opened by an address by the president, the duke of Devonshire, and by a speech by the president of the last congress, Prof. Leo Saignat. The entrance fee will be five shillings, except for the delegates of foreign governments, the members of the Society of Arts, or the "liverymen" of the companies that subscribe. The applications of persons desiring to become members will be received at any date whatever, and should be accompanied by the amount of the assessment.

The subjects of industrial and commercial education, and the education of both sexes will be discussed.

The executive committee will be glad to receive offers of treatises in relation to the subject as defined above. The manuscripts will be printed, and they will be distributed before the openings of the different meetings. The account rendered of the labors of the congress will be made in the English language. The treatises submitted may be either in French, German, or English, and the speakers may express themselves in either of these languages. All communications relative to the labor of the congress should be addressed to the secretary, Society of Arts, John street, Adelphi, London, W. C.

His lordship, the lord mayor of London, has kindly expressed his intention to invite the members of the congress to a soiree at the Mansion house June 17. The annual "conversazione" of the Society of Arts will take place June 16, to which members of the congress will be invited.

It is intended to organize on Saturday, June 19, an excursion for the foreign delegates, in the environs of London.

The committee cannot undertake to procure lodgings at the hotels and boarding-houses, nor can it enter into correspondence on the subject with members of the congress; but an arrangement has been made with Messrs. Cook & Son, Ludgate circus, London, E. C., who have engaged to find lodgings for those who will apply to them in good season.

The prices of the hotels and boarding-houses in London will no doubt be raised, on account of the celebration of the jubilee of her majesty, the queen, which takes place in the week following the meeting of the congress, and for the same reason it will possibly be more difficult than usual to find lodgings. It is therefore desirable that members of the congress should apply to Messrs. Cook as soon as possible, and give them all particulars as to the kind of lodgings desired by them, the number of persons, the hour of arrival, and the length of sojourn.

The committee on literature of the woman's department of the Music Teachers' National Association desires names of women who are or have been at any time actively engaged in literary work pertaining in any way to music, with a brief biographical sketch of each and typical specimens of work. It is imperative that all communications be written upon one side of the paper only, and if possible typewritten.

Address Mrs. Marie Merrick, chairman, 540 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

New York City Board of Education Discusses Salaries and High Schools.

As the result of efforts by the various teachers' associations of this city, the board of education has postponed action on its proposed salary schedule and plan of promotions to a special meeting called for Wednesday, June 9, at 4 P. M., at 146 Grand street.

This the board agreed to at its meeting Wednesday, June 2. Meanwhile the superintendents have withdrawn their endorsement of the plan and schedule reported two weeks ago by the committee of instruction of the board of education and submit entirely new figures. The committee itself proposes important changes in and modifications of its former report, all of which, together with the questions of salaries of high school teachers, and of examination of applicants to teach in these schools will be considered at next Wednesday's special meeting.

Here are the figures now proposed by the superintendents as salaries for male teachers and principals of grammar schools to take effect Jan. 1, 1898:

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Probationary year, \$720.				
Years of service.	Class C.	Class B.	Class A.	Principal's Assistants.
1	\$1,080			
2	1,080			
3	1,260			
4	1,260			
5	1,260	\$1,440		
6	1,260	1,440		
7	1,260	1,440	\$1,800	
8	1,260	1,440	1,800	
9	1,260	1,620	1,800	\$2,160
10	1,260	1,620	1,800	2,160
11	1,260	1,620	2,040	2,280

PRINCIPAL'S SALARIES.

First two years, \$2,800.

Third, fourth, and fifth years, \$3,000.

Sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth years, \$3,200.

Eleventh year, \$3,500.

Figures for female teachers and principals remain unchanged from those first proposed by the committee on instruction, and which were given two weeks ago.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE ON INSTRUCTION
Now comes the committee on instruction, proposing these amendments to its first report:

For salaries of male teachers: Grade 1, \$1,080; grade 2, \$1,350; grade 3, \$1,620; grade 4, \$1,890; grade 5, \$2,250.

For salaries of male principals: Minimum, \$2,750; after three years, eligible for \$3,000; after three years more, eligible for \$3,250; principals with salaries of \$3,250, supervising thirty or more classes, \$3,500.

For salaries of special workshop teachers, same as regular male teachers.

For salaries of special kindergarten teachers: Probationary year, \$540; minimum salary as regular teacher, \$630; after three years, eligible for \$750; after three years more, same as regular female teachers.

All teachers on the principal's eligible list may be appointed assistants to principals, without increase of pay.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Chairman Taft, of the committee on high schools, reported the following recommendations, which were laid over for consideration until the special meeting next week Wednesday:

That about twenty-five assistant teachers be employed in each high school; that these teachers be divided into three grades. First assistants to receive not less than \$2,500, nor more than \$3,000; must have taught successfully, for eight years the special subject proposed to teach, and must be a graduate of a college or university; each school to have three first assistants. Second assistants, salaries to be not less than \$1,800, or more than \$2,100; must have taught their special subjects successfully for five years; each school to have from three to six second assistants. Third assistants, salaries, for males, not less than \$1,200, or more than \$1,500; for females, not less than \$900 or more than \$1,200; must have two years' successful record as teacher. Special teachers of Latin, Greek, mathematics, history, science, and English must be college graduates.

Examinations of applicants for places in the high schools are recommended to take place not later than June 25. In the examination, the special scholastic examination will count 40 %, a record of successful experience as teacher, 35 %, general education, 15 %, and the "personal equation," 10 %.

TO FINE TEACHERS FOR LATENESS.

The board voted, 12 to 5, that teachers reaching their schools after 8.30 A. M. shall be counted as "late;" after 8.40 A. M. and between 9 A. M. they shall be fined for such lateness

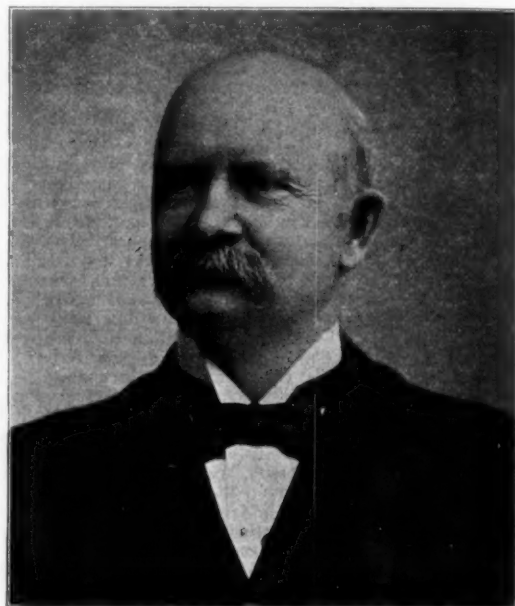
for every five minutes or fraction thereof one-thirty-sixth of a day's pay. For absence after 9 A. M. the fine shall be proportionate to the time lost, counting 360 minutes as a day's time.

Commissioner Ketchum strongly opposed all fines for lateness of teachers, saying that it put them on a level with factory operatives, and was supported in his opposition by Commissioners Adams, Andrews, Little, and Maclay.

Miss Julia Bern was elected matron of the new truant school, at a salary of \$600.

The Three High School Principals.

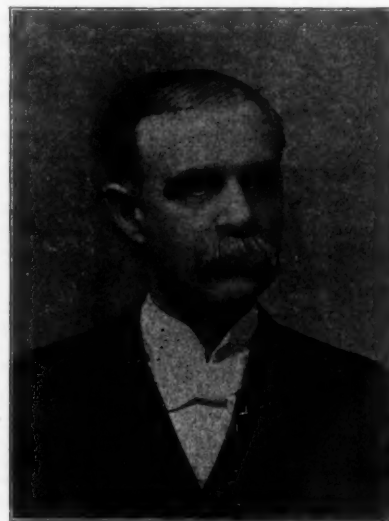
Mr. John T. Buchanan, who is to be principal of the new Boys' high school, has been in Kansas City for a number of years. In that time he has made the Kansas City high school one of the most prominent of its grade in the country. Mr. Buchanan comes to New York with endorsements of the very highest character. Among those recommending him were Pres. Eliot, of Harvard university; United States Commissioner of Education W. T. Harris; Pres. Harper of Chicago



JOHN T. BUCHANAN, Principal-elect of the Boys' High School, N. Y. city.

university; F. H. Snow, chancellor of the university of Kansas; Supt. L. H. Jones, of Cleveland, and Pres. John W. Clark, of Illinois state university.

Dr. John G. Wight, principal elect of the new Girls' high school, has been a successful principal for many years. For



JOHN G. WIGHT, Principal-elect of the Girls' High School, N. Y. city.

the last four years he has had charge of the Girls' high school in Philadelphia, going to that city from a similar position in Worcester, Mass. He was at one time principal of the

high school at Cooperstown, and he will be heartily welcomed on his return to educational work in this state.

Mr. Edward J. Goodwin, of Newton, Mass., will have charge of the new mixed high school. Mr. Goodwin is a graduate of Bates college, and he has taken several post graduate courses at Harvard. He has been principal of the Newton high school for ten years. The school is one of the very best in the state and it has sent graduates to all the prominent colleges of New England. Not a single applicant from the Newton high school has been refused admission to college since Mr. Goodwin became its principal.

Greater New York Notes.

As a result of the contest running for three months in the "Evening Telegram," which closed June 2, Miss Minnie Ferguson, of G. S. 87, and Brother Clement, of the school of the Immaculate Conception, are to be sent to the queen's jubilee at London, at the expense of the paper. Miss Ferguson received \$81,317 votes; Brother Clement about 170,000 less.

The National Association of Elocutionists will hold their sixth annual convention in this city, June 28—July 2. In order to make the work more specific and technical, the association is divided into three main sections,—departments of teaching, reading, reciting, and science and technique. There will be daily sessions from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., with papers by eminent scientists, litterateurs, clergymen, and elocutionists. Four evening readings will be given by members of the profession, and a conference will be held with the National Music Teachers' Association.

The New York city board of health is planning to appoint oculists as public school inspectors to examine the children's eyes. There is considerable complaint that many of the schools are badly lighted, that the desks are poorly placed, and that no attention is paid to visual defects in seating the children.

Dr. Richard Derby, the consulting ophthalmologist of the department, says:

"It should be a part of the duty of the medical inspector to acquaint himself with the visual condition of all the pupils in each school-room. The result of his examination should be a matter of record, and the children who have been discovered to have defective vision should receive consideration in reference to the position of their desks, their distance from the blackboard, etc. Such obvious rules as placing the desks in such a way that the light, and enough of it, comes over the left shoulder of each pupil and that the elevation of the book upon the desk should allow an unconstrained position of the child while at work, should be enforced."

Colonel W. W. Badger, who commanded forces at the battle of Gettysburg, addressed the pupils of G. S. No. 74 on Friday last on the subject of "The Birth of Our Flag."

The pupils of grammar school 91, of which Mr. W. T. Lyons is principal, are supplying the pupils of the seventh and eighth grades of Miss Richman's department with flowers to be used in the nature study lessons. The latter department is part of grammar school 77, First avenue and 86th street. Mr. Edward A. Page is principal of the boys' department and Miss Julia Richman has charge of the girls. It is the largest public school in America, there being nearly two thousand pupils in each of the two departments; Mr. Page has an average attendance of 1,600 pupils and Miss Richman an average of 1,769. There are 70 teachers besides the special teachers. Mr. Page's department has become noted for its excellent clay work. The register shows 3,500 pupils in attendance.

Lessons on plants and animals were given in Miss Bucklow's department, grammar school No. 49, as long ago as 1868. Miss Bucklow's book on object lessons has been translated and is used in many South American schools.

The board of education of this city has decided to apply the annual appropriation of \$40,000 to the establishment of circulating libraries for the schools, instead of purchasing books of reference and supplementary school books, as has been done during the last three years.

Brooklyn.—Dr. La Salle H. White has been appointed principal of public school No. 3 at Bedford avenue and Hancock street.

The new principal was educated at the Oswego normal school and Yale university. After leaving college he was principal of Flatbush school No. 2, for five years; he then filled a similar position in the school of Ilion, N. Y., for four years. He next went to Paterson, N. J., where he served as principal of the high school, the normal school, and school No. 6.

In 1895 Dr. White went to P. S. No. 94, Brooklyn. Flatbush had just been annexed, and the school was not properly

graded. Dr. White proved himself an excellent organizer, and he soon made the school rank with the best in the city.

Mr. George H. Beattys, for nine years connected with the New York state department of public instruction at Albany, died June 3, at his home in Brooklyn, aged 62 years. From 1883 until 1892 he was with the publishing firm of D. Appleton & Co., and from that time until his death was one of the directors of Silver, Burdett & Co. He was born in Danbury, Conn., and he has always lived in New York state. He has held various official positions and was considered a thoroughly well-informed politician. He was a member of the Union League club.



J. I. CHARLOUIS.

Mr. Jean I. Charlouis, the business manager of *The School Journal*, will sail, June 10, as a delegate from the International League of Press Clubs to the World's Press Congress at Stockholm, Sweden. He has been a very active member of the league from its formation, and has attended its conventions almost without exception as the chosen delegate. He has been for several years a member of the governing board and is now its first vice-president. As chairman of the league committee, he will have charge of the details of the approaching convention to be held in this city.

Mr. Charlouis has been an official in the New York Press club for a number of years and he is also a member of the Pen and Pencil club of Philadelphia. He is as well-known and popular in the journalistic circles of many other important cities of the country as he is in New York.

To Teach Patriotism.

A few months ago the Patria Club of this city offered a prize of \$50 for the best exercise designed to develop genuine patriotism among children in the kindergarten. A large number of kindergartners competed for the prize, which has been awarded to Mrs. Harriett W. Green, of Herkimer, N. Y. The exercise begins with the historic incidents leading up to Thanksgiving, and follows the national year, commemorating the birthdays of Washington and Lincoln, Memorial day, etc., and teaching lessons of the responsibilities of citizenship.

The exercise second in merit was written by Miss Marie L. Cushing, of New Rochelle, N. Y. Several exercises showed special merit; among these was one by Miss May Mackintosh, of Weehawken, N. J.

The Patria Club will publish the prize exercise, and possibly one or two of the next in merit, for distribution among the kindergartners of the country.

A New Grammar School.

The new grammar school No. 42, which will replace the old school of the same number, will be on the north side of Hester street, between Orchard and Ludlow streets. The main entrance will be on Hester street, and there will be entrances and exists on Orchard and Ludlow streets. The building, which will be five stories high, will be built of Belleville brownstone, red brick, and terra cotta, and will be fire-proof. The first story will be divided into playgrounds and lavatories for boys and girls. The fifth floor will be devoted to manual and physical training, library and reading rooms, and the roof will be converted into playgrounds. The second, third, and fourth floors, will each contain fourteen class rooms. The cost of the site, which contains 8¼ city lots, was \$32,684.35, and the total cost will be about \$580,000.

Brief Notes.

Hon. W. R. Jackson, state superintendent of public instruction of Nebraska, has issued an interesting little pamphlet called "Institute Directory for Nebraska," in which he calls attention to the aims of the institute:

1. To place before the teachers high ideals.
2. To inspire teachers with a desire for growth.
3. To elevate the professional standard.
4. To quicken and energize the professional spirit.
5. To improve the organization, instruction, and management of schools.
6. To teach teachers how to teach and how to train.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The teachers in our public schools are hard-working and earnest. Supt. J. U. White never misses a state, national, or district teachers' association. Since Supt. White came here, in 1892, he has succeeded in getting a supervisor of music and drawing, he has organized the high school on the department plan, he has added \$200 worth of apparatus to the laboratory, built up a good high school library, put a good library in all the rooms, and added five teachers to the corps.

The Eastern and Western sessions of the American Music Training school for teachers, to be held in July and August at Cottage, Mass., and Chicago, will be personally conducted by Prof. Zuchtman, author of the "American Music System."

He will be assisted by such well-known music teachers as N. Coe Stewart, of Cleveland; W. J. Whiteman, Denver; Fred B. Bower, Manchester, N. H.; Dr. Frank R. Rix, Lowell, and others. Teachers who attend this school will also have the opportunity to listen to such lecturers as Dr. W. S. B. Matthews, editor of "Music," Prof. Chas. McMurray, of Chicago university, and others. These names are sure to attract a large attendance of teachers who desire to be informed on modern methods in public school music.

The American System was first written for the use of Prof. Zuchtman's own teachers in the Hartford and Holyoke schools, and it has grown in favor until it is used in the schools of Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Albany, Schenectady, Holyoke, Hartford, Lowell, Manchester, Marlboro, and hundreds of other cities and towns east and west, besides many normal schools.

New Orleans, La.—The increase in the number of children attending the public schools, which is from five to eight thousand a year, is not due to a remarkable growth in population, but to the dying out of the prejudice which formerly existed towards free schools. Many of the better class in New Orleans, and, indeed, throughout the South, felt that those who could afford to pay for the education of their children should do so, and the acceptance of free education from the state was looked upon as an acknowledgment of inability to pay tuition fees. This change in opinion has thrown thousands of children into the public schools, and as a result, the increase in school accommodations does not meet the demand.

Miss Florence Marsh, of Detroit, Mich., has been appointed supervisor of music in the Ypsilanti training school and assistant in the Conservatory, by the state board of education. The appointment of a special teacher in music was made necessary by the new state law, which requires all training school graduates to take at least a ten weeks' course in music.

Miss Marsh is well known among the musical educators of the U. S. She was born in Detroit, is a graduate of the Detroit high school, studied under Prof. Pease of the Ypsilanti training school conservatory and Prof. Hahn, of the Detroit conservatory. She taught music in the Detroit public schools for seven years, in charge of the primary departments. Miss Marsh has a high reputation as a musician. She is of pleasing address, and her appointment is regarded as an excellent one for the Ypsilanti school.

The School Supply Field.

J. B. Lippincott Company have disposed of their retail book department to Strawbridge & Clothier.

D. C. Heath & Company have moved their New York offices to 91 and 93 Fifth avenue, where they will be glad to welcome their friends and patrons.

Mr. Dawson, of the University Publishing Company, has arranged a novel folder, advertising the books of the company. It is printed in two colors, and is so attractive that any one seeing it, instinctively lays it away for permanent reference.

The Holden system for preserving books has been adopted in Portland, Me. The system consists of patent book covers for outside protection and cleanliness; self-binders for

strengthening weakened bindings, and fastening loosened leaves, and transparent paper for repairing torn leaves.

E. B. Treat, formerly of 5 Cooper Union, has removed to Nos. 241 and 243 West 23d street. Increasing business made this change to more commodious quarters necessary.

Mr. Treat's sons, William H. and Edwin C., have been admitted to partnership interests, under the firm name of E. B. Treat & Company.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The sum of \$1,600 will be expended, at once, in the purchase of books for the public library on historical and scientific subjects.

The Penn Publishing Company have purchased the entire publishing business of P. Garrett & Company, of 708 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. The Penn Publishing Company will carry on the publication of the P. Garrett Company's well-known "100 Choice Collections," Mr. Phineas Garrett, who has been the editor of these books, will continue in that capacity for the Penn Company.

The W. A. Olmsted Scientific Company, of Chicago, have purchased the entire stock of physical and chemical laboratory apparatus and supplies of the McIntosh Battery and Optical Company. The Olmsted Company thus becomes the largest concern in the West, strictly devoted to manufacturing and dealing in all kinds of laboratory supplies. The quality of their goods is already established, and with an augmented stock and increased capacity, they expect to give their friends the very best service, as regards both prices and promptness.

The many friends of Mr. William D. Moffat, for many years manager of the advertising of Chas. Scribner's Sons, and general manager of the "Bookbuyer," will be gratified to learn that he has taken charge of the management of Scribner's Magazine. Notwithstanding the fact that the magazine has been in the most prosperous condition, and has taken its place in the front rank of the leading magazines from the start, still better results may be expected under the management of Mr. Moffat.

Mr. Henry W. Lanier, for some time connected with Scribner's Magazine, will take Mr. Moffat's place.

The University of the State of New York recently purchased of Mr. Frank Hegger, of 288 Fifth avenue, one hundred of his largest photographs; size, 36x48. They are to be loaned to the schools of New York for exhibition on their walls, and they are to be circulated on the same general principle as the traveling libraries. Twenty of the photographs were framed.

Mr. Jas. B. Wilson, formerly of William street, who has been long and favorably known in the school supply business, has established a branch office at No. 3 East 14th street, where he will be glad to see the educational public. His line of school supplies is very large, and his stationery specialties are particularly attractive. He is in the same building with J. W. Schermerhorn & Co., and he is conveniently located for out-of-town buyers.

The firm of Peckham, Little & Co. have removed from their downtown quarters to No. 9 Clinton place. They have very attractive quarters, with plenty of room for visiting teachers, elevator, and everything to make things pleasant.

D. C. Heath & Co. have moved from No. 3 East 14th street to No. 93-95 Fifth avenue. The new building, in which they have taken quarters, is a very handsome one, and is also the home of several other publishing houses. They will be glad to have their friends call on them.

N. L. Wilson, of Tremont street, Boston, wishes all teachers, who are interested in zoology, mineralogy, etc., to send for his new catalogue. It will be of great interest.

The Twentieth Century Magazine, of 64 Fifth avenue, New York city, is making a special offer for new subscribers. They will give a subscription to the paper for one year, and a set of Wood's Natural History, five volumes, which has previously been published at \$30., for \$4.75. This is a fine opportunity.

That the Program clock, manufactured by Fred. Frick, Waynesboro, Pa., is recognized as having many advantages is shown by the class of schools and colleges in which it is being used. The following are some of the recent sales:

Swarthmore college, Swarthmore, Pa.; Franklin & Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa.; University of Denver, Denver, Col.; Keystone State normal school, Kutztown, Pa.; Washington State normal school, Ellensburg, Wash.; State normal school, Peru, Neb.; Indiana State normal school, Indiana, Pa.; Robert Morris school, Philadelphia, Pa.; Penn. Inst. for the instruction of the Blind, Philadelphia, Pa.; S. C. Inst. for the Education of Deaf, Cedar Springs, S. C.; Baltimore Polytechnic institute, Baltimore, Md.; St. John's college, Annapolis, Md.; high school, Menasha, Wis.; high school, Grand Rapids, Mich.; high school, Fort Smith, Ark.; high school, Bloomington, Ill.; high school, Charlotte, Mich.; high school, Oxford, N. Y.; high school, Troy, Kan.; Hill school, Pottstown, Pa.

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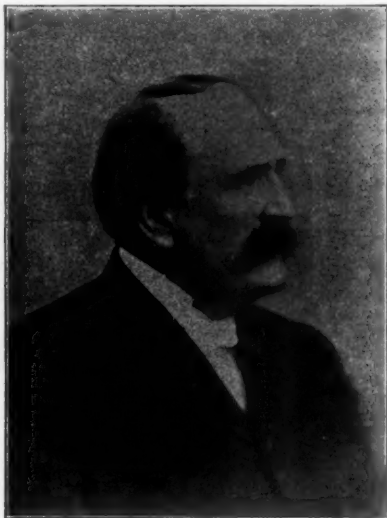
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Changes in Central High School of Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo.—The board of education of this city, on May 17, elected Dr. E. C. White to fill the vacancy in principalship caused by the resignation of Dr. J. T. Buchanan, who goes to New York city. Dr. Ira C. Cammack, principal of the Lathrop grammar school, was elected vice-principal. The selection of these two men is eminently satisfactory to the faculty of the Central high school.

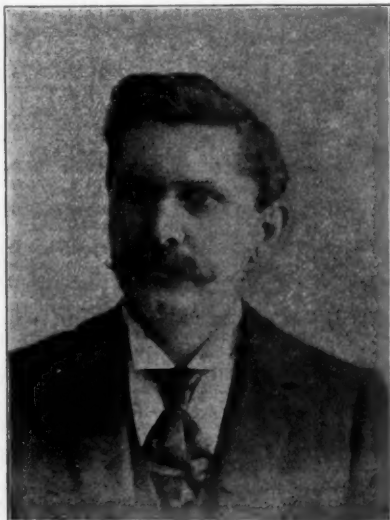


DR. E. C. WHITE.

Dr. E. C. White was born in Richmond, Va. At an early age he came to LaFayette county, Mo. He entered the Columbia State university, from which he was graduated with the highest honors conferred—the valedictory oration. He then organized a high school in his locality, which he conducted successfully for several years. In 1871 he located at Kansas City, and in the following year entered the high school of that city, in which he taught all the classes in Greek, Latin, geometry, and trigonometry. In 1876 he was made principal of the school, which position he filled to the great satisfaction of the public until 1887, when he resigned. Returning in 1890, he was made vice-principal of the school, then presided over by Dr. J. T. Buchanan. In this capacity, he has served the public until the present. He now takes the principalship of the school resigned by Dr. Buchanan.

Dr. White has the respect and the love of the community at large, and received the written endorsement of the entire corps of high school teachers, in a request that the school board would make him principal.

Dr. White laid the foundations for the great superstructure of success which the Kansas City Central high school has gained, and now he stands at the head to enjoy its prosperity.



I. I. CAMMACK

Prof. I. I. Cammack, vice-principal of the Kansas City Central high school, is of Scotch-Irish parentage, and Quaker faith.

He was born in 1858, in Hamilton county, Indiana. At

twenty, he entered high school. After teaching for two years he entered Earlham college, at Richmond, Ind., as both student and teacher, continuing in this work for two years; then became student and librarian, and took the degree at the close of his third year in the institution. He studied mathematics and physics in Johns Hopkins university, in 1884; but did not complete the course, by reason of failure of his eyes. After being in charge of a high school in Indiana for one year, he was called to Kansas City, in 1886, to the principalship of the Lathrop school, from which position he has just been called to become vice-principal of this city's largest high school.

Prof. Cammack is quiet, unpretending, almost reticent, in manners, scholarly, gentlemanly, and refined. His school in Kansas City has ranked, for years, as one of the very best; and the selection made by the school board is generally regarded as eminently fitting.

A Remarkable Career.

The Kansas City school board has just received and accepted the resignation of Mrs. E. P. Ripley, who has, with the closing school year, completed her fiftieth year as a teacher.

Mrs. Ripley graduated from Oberlin college, with the degree of A. M., and acted as instructor in that institution for two years. She next accepted a position as instructor in Monticello seminary, Illinois, and from there she was elected as preceptress of the State Normal school of Illinois. She filled this position for nine years, when she accepted a position in the Missouri State university, which she filled for eleven years. From the university she went to Sheldahl college, Mo., where she remained as instructor for seven years. She then went to the Kansas City high school as teacher, at first, of the higher mathematics, and, later, as teacher of botany. In this school she has taught continuously for eleven years.

Mrs. Ripley is a sweet-faced woman of seventy years, yet looking bright and vigorous still. She is fond of long tramps out of doors, in connection with her botanical work, and often tires out the boys of her class, who go with her. Not long ago, this spring, she walked eight miles on one of these excursions. She proposes to continue her work in botany, and will, perhaps, give the world a book on the subject. She proposes to spend the coming summer among the flora of Colorado.

New York Society for Child Study.

At a meeting of the council of school superintendents of the state of New York, held last October, a resolution was adopted, requesting the state superintendent to nominate a committee to organize a New York society for child study. This committee met at Utica, May 22.

The society has for its object the promotion of the rational training of children in home, church, school, and college. It aims to unite scientific studies in psychology, anthropology, and other sciences, with their practical treatment of children of all ages. It was planned:

To hold two general meetings a year, where all educational interests shall be represented upon the programs; to establish and direct local child study centers of parents and teachers; to prepare outlines and other material for the instruction and guidance of parents and teachers; to act as a bureau of distribution for the literature of child study; to encourage and direct scientific studies relating to the rational treatment of childhood from birth to maturity.

The officers consist of a president and vice-president, a secretary-treasurer, an executive committee, and an advisory board.

The advisory board consists of representatives of the various educational interests and institutions of the state. It is the duty of the members of this board to aid the executive committee in planning and directing the work of the society, the executive committee to submit plans to them as a body, or as individuals specially concerned, for their criticism and counsel.

The following persons have been nominated to constitute the first advisory board:

Dr. Lyman Abbott, Brooklyn; Dr. Felix Adler, New York city; Dr. J. McKeen Cattell, Columbia college, New York; Mr. Edward Clark, New York "Evening Post," New York; Mrs. Lillian W. Betts, "The Outlook," New York; Supt. A. B. Blodgett, Syracuse; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia college, New York; Prof. Gardner Fuller, School for the Blind, Batavia; Mrs. John A. Goodale, Utica; Mrs. Bryant B. Glenny, Buffalo; Dr. A. W. Hurd, Buffalo State hospital; Dr. Walter L. Hervey, Teachers' college, New York; Dr. Mary Putnam Jacoby, New York; Mr. Ossian H. Lang, *The School Journal*, New York; Rev. Sylvester Malone, Regent university, state of New York, Brooklyn; Mr. W. H. Maxwell, superintendent of schools, Brooklyn; Prof. J. F. Reigart, Teachers college, New York; Mr. Myron T. Scudder, regents' office, Albany; Dr. Edward A. Sheldon, Normal school, Oswego; Dr. Edward R. Shaw, school of pedagogy, New York; Dr. E. B. Titchener, Cornell university, Ithaca; Dr. Charles G. Wagner, State hospital, Binghamton; Dr. Z. V. Westervelt, School for the Deaf, Rochester; Prof. A. M. Wright, state superintendent truant schools, Waterville; Dr. Hamilton E. Wey, State Reformatory, Elmira.

Building Notes.

ALABAMA.

Owenton.—A large industrial school for boys will be erected here. Address Rev. Anson West, president, Decatur.

CALIFORNIA.

Berkeley.—Fire at the university of California destroyed the building occupied as the college of agriculture. The loss is estimated at \$40,000.

San Francisco will erect a \$30,000 building for state university. Write Board of Regents. The board of education will recommend the building of new school-houses in seven districts.

San Pedro will build addition to public school building here. Write board of education.

CANADA.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Tenders will be received for the construction of the proposed Prince of Wales college and normal school. Write Jas. R. McLean, commissioner of public works.

Quinn will build school-house in school section No. 6 Tilbury East. Write Mr. Samuel Brown.

CONNECTICUT.

Branford will build school-house; cost \$7,000. Write archs. Brown & Von Beren, Exchange building, New Haven.

East Norwalk will build school-house; cost \$20,000. Write S. M. Sterling, arch., Norwalk.

Hartford will receive bids for material required in the extension of the high school building and a separate bid for work relating to the manual training building. Write Mr. Chas. E. Thompson, chairman.

Middletown will erect an industrial school; cost \$18,000. Write Archs. Curtis & Johnson, Main street, Hartford.

New Haven.—Pres. Dwight of Yale university has recommended that the medical school have a new building to cost \$35,000; also the scientific school for physiological chemistry needs a new building; Peabody museum should be enlarged two-thirds more than its present size and

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington.—Sealed proposals will be received for constructing a hot blast steam heating and ventilating apparatus for Western high school building. Write John W. Ross, district commissioner.

ILLINOIS.

Alton contemplates erecting school buildings. Write Geo. Emery, secretary. Augusta contemplates erecting a school-house. Write W. H. Mead, clerk board of education.

Cairo will erect a new high school; cost \$30,000. Write Arch. M. E. Bell, Chicago.

Charleston will receive proposals for the construction and enclosing of the eastern Illinois state normal school building. Write Neal & Wiley, archs.

Chicago will build addition to the Calhoun school building. Write Arch. Norman S. Patton, 1117 Schiller building. Will build addition to Medill school, cost \$42,000. Write board of education. Will build addition to St. Mary's training school at Feehanville, cost \$35,000. Write archs. Willett & Pashley, Unity building.

Fulton will build high school; cost \$40,000.

Hoopeston will build school-house. Write Archs. Benes & Kutsche, 315 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Ipava will build school-house; cost \$10,000. Write Arch. Wm. Wolf, Galesburg, Ills.

Paw Paw will build school-house;

cost \$12,000. Write Archs. Weary & Hahn, 141 Stephenson street, Freeport.

Paxton will build school-house; cost \$10,000. Write Arch. N. S. Spencer, Champaign.

St. Elmo will build school-house. Write C. W. Zeigler, clerk school board. Sterling will issue bonds to the sum of \$12,000 to pay for high school site, and \$28,000 to erect and furnish a high school building. Write board of education.

INDIANA.

Hartford City will build two school-houses and complete new North school building; cost \$13,000. Write City Council.

Michigan City will build school at Roeskeville. Write Charles Walters, trustee.

Plymouth will build school-house. Address Rickman, Atkins & Biggerstaff, contractors, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Poneto will build school-house. Write Arch. Cuno Kibele, Bluffton.

South Bend will remodel and build an addition to the Mishawaka (Ind.) high school. Write Archs. Durham & Schneider.

Vanburen will build school-house. Write T. B. Dicken, president school board.

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(Continued from page 721.)

still curving away to the south again, presents itself to your view, you confess that you did not begin to estimate its grandeur. At Allegrippus the grandeur of the mountains seems to culminate. Gazing to the east, range after range rises into view, each fainter of outline than the other, until the last fades into the azure of the horizon.

Further on blazing fires show you that you are now in the heart of the coke-burning and bituminous coal country. As the brightness of the furnace fires grows dim in the distance, Cresson, the most popular summer resort in Western Pennsylvania, flashes by. If on your journey west, or on your return journey east, you care to get an idea of a typical American mountain resort, you will find in Cresson a most excellent example. Situated, as it is, on the very crest of one of the Alleghenies, in the heart of this glorious mountain scenery, with the Horse-Shoe Curve only a few miles away, the location, in point of beauty and healthfulness, is unsurpassed. The grounds of the hotel—an imposing structure, which with its cottages, has accommodations for a thousand guests—cover an area of over five hundred acres, the greater part of which is a beautifully-graded lawn, garnished with flower-beds and shrubbery, and plentifully dotted with trees. The house itself is both capacious and comfortable; its sleeping-rooms are large and airy, its dining halls and parlors attractive in decoration and furnishing, and its *cuisine* equal to that of any other summer hotel in America. Here, too, are to be found mineral springs of unquestioned efficacy, and every facility for enjoyment, from a livery stable to tennis courts. Half an hour later the conductor tells you that you are in the neighborhood of Johnstown.

As you pass into the smoking-room once more for another cigar, the apartment, under the radiance of the electric lights, seems to have taken on a cheerier aspect even than during the day. Your fellow-passengers, under the influence of a most excellent dinner, have grown less reserved. Conversation, games, and reading while away the time.

An hour later your attention is attracted by towering columns of flame forming weird and fantastic arabesques against the night; you have reached the natural gas country. Village after village, illuminated by this means, is passed through, and then in the distance you decry the glimmering lights of Homestead, where stops at the great steel works, and further on at a glass factory, have been arranged, in order that the process of manufacture of these great products may be thoroughly inspected before Pittsburg is reached, which is accomplished by an especially planned detour through the Monongahela valley.

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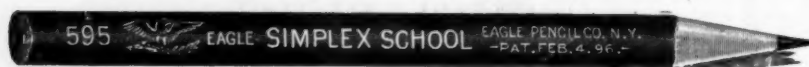
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Eddyville will build school-house. Write Arch. Ernst Koch, Ottumwa, Ia.

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Luverne will make repairs to school-house. Write W. H. Godfrey, secretary.

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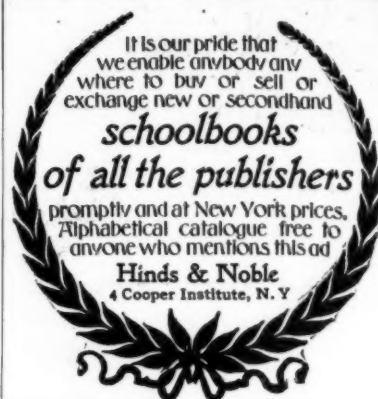
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